THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,252—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
11th Feb.	DELTA	8053	MANTUA	10088
18th "	SALSETTE	6000		
25th "	ARABIA	7923		
4th March	MALWA	10083		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10919
25th "	* ARCADIA	7000		
4th April	PERSIA	7961		
1st April	MARMORA	10079		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7536		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10088		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7923		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

All the above Mail Steamers have WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY except the "DELTA" sailing on the 11th February which Vessel will be fitted on arrival in London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single,	Return,
To Marseilles	Rs. 440 or Rs. 294	Rs. 743 or Rs. 491
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 427	Rs. 792 or Rs. 640

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
a. City of Vienna	4672	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	5594	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	... ...
C. City of York	7705	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	4387	not fixed.	... ...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5789	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	... ...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
D. City of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	... ...
D. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
C. A. Steamer	...	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess. Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
b Markgraf	3,630	Ihle	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	9th Feb.	9 a.m.	via O. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	10th Feb.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	13th Feb.	11 a.m.	†P D & O M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 9th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 13th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer, sailing on or about the 25th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th February, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Bisteccelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guiounet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	.....	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	.....	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guiounet	24th Feb. 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	... ...	24th Mar. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th Feby. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4291	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Sebarich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4291	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Sebarich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tatsuchia	29th March.
Vorwaerts	5090	R. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7583	J. Kaicich	28th May.
China	5017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	5046	B. Cebol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 635
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS, ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7,533	24th Feb, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BLANKES' B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCH ES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Che ques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON:	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JEWELRY

DECORATIVE TREATMENT

Is the chief characteristic of our entire stock of Ornaments. Every article, no matter how small or whatever the price, carries ART and QUALITY in the most distinctive form.

BRACELETS.—

The Bracelet is a most desirable Ornament. The flexible designs set with gems are the new types of Chain Bracelets which still hold the ladies' fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of styles and the diversity of means of decorating them with precious stones add to their usefulness, while of course they can be worn with any dress, beautiful combinations may be seen in the collection we offer in which the Opal, Peridot, Tourmaline, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Pearl, Diamond, Ruby and Sapphire effectively reflect their colours.

BROOCHES.—

The Brooch has been worn more generally as a corsage Ornament; in modern designs, therefore, it has partaken somewhat of the Plaque Character and while bold is nevertheless delicately constructed and handsomely jewelled. The LONG BAR BROOCH which has just come prominently into use has started altogether a new vogue for these Ornaments, as everyone is fascinated about them at present in London.
If you are anxious that originality and beauty of design shall be combined with perfection of workmanship and excellent value, we can show you a collection on hand from a stock which is absolutely unparalelled.

EARRINGS.—

As the wearing of earrings do not make it necessary to pierce the lobe of the ears, the use of this form of ornament is not only universal, but we might add is persistently determined. Fashion, on the resuscitation of the ear ornament, has steadily conquered all the weak prejudices of a couple of years ago. There is no fancy in the contention that they enhance the brightness of the eyes and they add to the length of neck. Individual taste, however, differs largely in the selection of gems and design. To meet all such differences, we have on hand a fairly large collection of loose gems of every discription which we can covert into covetable artistic ear ornaments at a most moderate price.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS

Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragon (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine pack.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Futicorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala. Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bul[illegible]

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR
The "ANTI-MALARIA" FEVER MIXTURE. Sure Cure Guarranteed.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, hearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whersoever and by whatsoever form used with; removing blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 4s. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3shpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 centesimal Francs.

AGENTS for INDIA:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "OKHLA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 8th current, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, dated 7th February, 1911.

INTELLIGENT EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN 30 years of age, wishes an ACQUAINTANCE with a Young Lady (very discreet).

Apply to "N," care of this Paper.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 16th day of February, 1911, for the work of filling in the ground acquired for extending the SEWREE CEMETERY, on the North.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
B. H. HEWETT, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 6th February, 1911.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Office, 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 16th February, 1911, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

II.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors.

IV.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

V.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

N. G. HUNT,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 6th February, 1911.

IN THE COURT OF P. L. BARKER, Esq., I.C.S., DISTRICT JUDGE AT AMRITSAR.
Suit No. 89 of 1910.

1. Mr. E. J. ARCHER, s/o Mr. A. ARCHER, Military Assistant Surgeon, at present of Fort Govind Garh, Amritsar. 2. Miss LENA ARCHER alias SISTER IMELDA. 3. Mrs. E. JAMES, daughters of Mr. A. ARCHER, through their brother, Mr. E. J. ARCHER.....Plaintiffs

VERSUS

1. LACHHMAN DAS, s/o HARI RAM NAUHRIA, of Toba Tek Singh, Dist. Lyallpur. 2. DURGA DAS, s/o HARI RAM NAUHRIA, in the service of Tauhar Mal Uttam Chand, of Amritsar. 3. KIDAR NATH, s/o SETH RAMAN NAND NAUHRIA, of Amritsar. 4. THOU MAL, of Shikarpur. 5. JARGA BEHARI, of Amritsar. 6. JETHU NAND and DHAN RAJ MAL, of the firm Jethu Nand Dhan Raj Mal, of Mohalla Barabhai, Bombay.....Defendants.

CLAIM:—Recovery of mortgaged property.

Whereas it is proved to the satisfaction of this Court that JETHU NAND and DHAN RAJ MAL of the firm JETHU NAND DHAN RAJ MAL, of Bombay, Sukker, and Karachi, Defendants in the case noted above, cannot be served with Summons in the ordinary course, this notice is published that the said Defendants should appear in this Court in person or through some agent or agents legally authorised to appear on their behalf or through some pleader of the Court, on 1st March, 1911, at 10 A.M., to answer the Plaintiff's claim, otherwise proceedings will be taken against them ex-parte.

District Judge's Court Amritsar District

P. L. BARKER,
District Judge.

Now Ready.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay.

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette," Green Street,

and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press, Home Street, opposite the "Advocate of India."

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Gaston Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
A DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME.

OUR STAR ATTRACTIONS.

"FOOLSHEAD."
"MAX LINDER"
IN TWO SCREAMING COMICS.

"THE GAMBLER,"
A Sterring Dramatic.

"A WAYSIDE SHRINE,"
A Powerful and Pathetic Story,
AND MANY OTHER PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 7th February, at 9-30 P.M.
GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, we should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. J. H. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Post. Two Days' Free Trial. Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 203, LIVERPOOL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLE, Gent's, Cross King, Coventry. In use 6 weeks only. Good as new. Pump, Bell and Tools. Rs. 85. ELLIOTT, Y.M.C.A., Woodhouse Road.

WANTED.—A thoroughly proficient SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST, for one month only, to accompany a gentleman going up-country. A good salary will be given to a really good man. Apply at the office of the BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY & NAVY STORES, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

FLAT TO LET.—Fully Furnished FLAT BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse-Road, for 6 months, from March 1st (earlier if required). Two entertaining Rooms, two Bed-rooms, Dressing-Rooms, English Baths, usual offices, servants' quarters, Electric Lift, lights and fans. Rs. 250.—Apply to "X Z," Care of this Office.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratton Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the same of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Firstproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., J. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO COLLECTORS OF

OLD CHINA.

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

OLD CHINA

Belonging to

AN ANCIENT MAHOMEDAN FAMILY,

CONSISTING OF

Old IMPERIAL JARS, FAMILLE ROSE GOLD DECORATED PLATES, large BOWLS, BASINS, JUGS; blue and white JARS, including a very rare and precious CRACKLED VASE with Blue Figure decoration, a pair of IMPERIAL YELLOW ENAMELLED LARGE JARS, ornamented with panels, a pair of TEA-POYS inlaid with mother of pearl and set with marble top, and several other old China pieces

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, the 16th day of February, 1911

by the Undersigned

AT THEIR SALES ROOMS,

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, 21 MEDOWS STREET, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th DAY of February, AT 4-30 P. M., S. T.

THE VALUABLE BUILDING

SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, APOLLO STREET,

Close to the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Press, now in the occupation of Messrs. Samuel Fitze & Co., and Others.

For full particulars see to-day's "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

What users say about LEMCO:

"Without doubt LEMCO has contributed to make my little son strong."
"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. I had four months enteric out here, and was almost kept alive during part of that time with LEMCO."—Natal.

LEMCO is pure highly concentrated beef.
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

"LEMCO is even more valuable (not to say indispensable) in Tropical Countries than in England. I have found LEMCO the most excellent remedy for sea-sickness, and the exhaustion consequent on sea-sickness."—W. Indies.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate in Elphinstone Circle, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 370 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immovable property on the premises on the undermentioned day and at the undermentioned time, viz:—

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

Lot No. III.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, standing thereon, situate in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Apollo Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6
677 —six hundred and seventy-seven square yards and 10
six-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property belonging to the late Mr. William Moir, on the south by the property belonging to the late Mr. William Moir, on the east by the property belonging to the Bank of Bombay, and on the west by Apollo Street aforesaid, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1012, Street Nos. 87-89 and 91, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Survey No. 2320, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Receiver.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8 day of February, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, the following:—

On account of the concerned.—
2 cases each 150 lbs Bishop Lawn.
3 casks English tiles for furniture, embossed and printed patterns.
4 crates English crockery, consisting of flat and soup plates, 6" to 10" dishes, cover dishes, tea pots and coffee pots, soup tureens, bowls, jugs, etc.
30 dozen glass vases.
Miscellaneous articles, consisting of Milner's chest pattern safe, one country safe 36" high, a large lot of belly boat polish, china clay, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th February, 1911, at 3 p m (S T).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 143, 147, 155, 157, case No. 478, 480, Nowroji Hill Road.

Building Street No 34-36, 28-30, case No 221: 222, Dhabu Street and Sandhurst Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th February, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET AND GHOGHA STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Venilal Vrijbhookhandas, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th February, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Eduljee Byramjee Desai, under the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 31st day of March, 1903, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 151 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 321, New Survey No. 9018, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "A" Ward No. 1448, and 1706, and Street Nos. 49, 51, 53, 57, 52, 54, 58, and 60, and all which premises are situated at and on the eastern side of Cowasjee Patel's Street, and on the northern side of Ghogha Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Cowasjee Patel's Street, on the towards the North by the wall and water well, half belonging to the said premises, and half belonging to the adjoining house of Sorabjee Bezonjee Shroff, and on or towards the South by the said Ghogha Street and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Eduljee Byramjee Desai and his wife, Ruttonbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office, No, 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 9th February.

On THURSDAY, the 9th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Bird Cage Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble and tiletopped teapoys, cane chairs, iron cots, mirror door almiras, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, pictures in box, cooking pots, etc., the property of J. M. Schneider, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

On FRIDAY the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the National Bank, the valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, English made drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, English palm stands, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, brass bedstead, zoonda cupboard, mirror door almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, 11 stops American organ, musical box, cottage piano by Soundy and Co, Brussels carpets, English large stove with chimney, set of 16 ivory billiard balls, clocks, etc., also a collection of Pakin cloisonne vases and real bronseware, also ex. s. s. Persia, an invoice of 50 large and small oil paintings of land and sea scapes, hunting and other subjects.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th February, 1911.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS:
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

MR. F. PRESTWICH, late with Messrs. FELBER JUCKER & Co., Textile Machinery Importers, is open for a similar position with a good Firm; or as "COTTON MILL MANAGER;" best references.

MATCHINES,
Queen's Mansions,
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 13	„ 11 9
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 3 0

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Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ...	... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
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Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [6th February, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
8 Bundles.....	16,000	Linga	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 3RD FEB. 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	48	55,913
B. B. & C. I. Railway	48	55,468

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 4 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Little business has been done. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. April
Do. 6 do ready	...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Francs	...171 1-2
Do. Marks	..139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	..130 1-4
Shanghai "	... .
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The opening rate in the market was 95-2 for Cash and the settlement, but little business was done and the rate gave way to Rs. 95-1 for both positions, at which a small business was put through. In Calcutta the rates were given as 95-1 cash and 95-4 for 2nd March settlement. Closing prices here are as under :—

Cash	Rs. 95-1.
2nd March settlement	95-1.

Rates opened at 85 ready and 95-1 forward
Improved to 95-1 " and 95-2 "
Closed at 95 " add 95-1 "

BULLION :—

Saturday's closing prices in London for Bar Silver were 3-16d. lower at 24 1-16d. spot and 24 1-4 delivery two months hence. New York was 1-2 a cent. down at 52 1-8. The local market opened at 60-14 ex-duty for ready and declined to 60-12. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian " ...	...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 60 12 0
" 1st settlement	...	" 60 15 0
" 2nd "	...	" 61 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market opened steady with prices quoted about Rs. 2 higher than Saturday's closing rates, good Broach being Rs. 254. There was little doing during the morning, but rates kept fairly steady. At Colaba the market was steadier and good Broach advanced to Rs. 256. At the close prices are as under, but the market is irregular and many rates are quite nominal in the absence of business.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little business passing. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery,
Fine M G Broach	...373	March
Good M G Broach	...353 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...357	"
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...354	"
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...343	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...338	"
Fine M G Amraoti	...338	"
Fine M G Muttia	...321	"
F G M G Khandeish	...309	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...322	"
Fine M G Bengals	...313	"
F G H G Bengals	...283	"
Good Westerns H G	...348	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...355	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier
Estimated Sales	...	10,900 bales
Total Imports	...	11,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
7·58	7·62	7·63	7·64
— 4	— 3	— 3	— 3

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·63	7·62	7·46	7·18	7·05
— 3	— 3	— 3	— 4	— 3

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The Market is firm and we quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 12 14	0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	Rs. 13 3	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market quiet, little doing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 6 12	0 B. T.
" Etawah	...	" 6 13	0 "
Yellow Gurzrat	...	" 7 15	0 "
" Cawnpore	...	" 7 8	0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 52	0 0
Mimbara ...	...	" 53	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	...	" 57	0 0
Red Khandwa	...	" 52	0 0
Black Kutni...	...	" 46	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Ready ...	...	" 10	5 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready ...	...	" 37	0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED—

Ready ...	...	" 25	8 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT :—

White Pessi 85 per cent.	"	4	13 0
" Delhi Apl.-May...	"	5	3 0 R T.

Tone—Quiet.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,585
Bank of India	63 1-2
Eastern Bank	71
Indian Specie	53

MILLS.

David	371 1-4
Manockji Petit	2,670
Kohinoor	632 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	119 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	283 3-4
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. ...	105

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	485

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts into Bombay for the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,841	bales
Wheat	19,277	cwts
Linseed	1,277	"
Rapeseed	1,892	"
Gingellyseed	23,375	"
Poppyseed	33	"
Groundnats..	11,183	"
Castorseed	5,753	"
Rice	6,097	"
Myrabollams.	10,354	"
Cottonseed	18,199	"
Mowrasseed	32	"
Gram	2,385	"
Jowaree	1,409	"
Maize	1,279	"

PORT SAID, FEB. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Koerber" shipped £200,000 for India.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 4th February, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 28th January 1910 :—

Liabilities.	Jan. 28. Rs.	Feb. 4. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,31,05,517	1,27,86,390
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	11,81,86,616	10,82,52,401
Post Bills ...	11,818	14,131
Sundries ...	18,61,394	18,13,214
	14,56,64,845	14,33,66,136
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	1,31,35,247	1,31,63,918
Other authorised Securities	13,57,590	13,52,478
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,50,45,316	1,85,22,787
Loans do. do. ...	4,18,70,021	4,11,55,667
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,01,73,803	1,88,26,309
Dead Stocks ...	2,71,637	2,71,633
Stamps ...	6,848	6,802
Bullion ...	7,29,777	6,61,355
Balance with other Banks.	5,87,520	7,72,707
Sundries ...	3,94,349	1,06,789
Cash ...	4,50,92,332	4,85,25,691
	14,56,64,845	14,33,66,136

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bucher ; 83 bales wool, M Ramjullas ; 71 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co ; 75 cwts cuttle fish, H Visram ; 180 bales wool M J Joomabhai and Co ; 30 bales wool, H K Jetha ; 12 bales wool, G Gangadas ; 42 cwts chutney, M Poonjiaji ; 44 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 64 bales wool, P Poonamchand ; 50 bales goat hair and 10 bales wool, W and a Graham and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Canterbury s—4,030 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey.

City of Vienna s—80 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 75 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Red Bridge s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, M Nathoobhai and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delta s—50 cwts fish maws, Ahmed Hassum and Co ; 140 cwts dryginger, G Soochidina and Co ; 50 cwts cuttle fish and 60 cwts fish maws, M J Joomabhai and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts mussoor, 6,026 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 8,0001 cwts nigerseed, William Blythe and Co ; 15 bales cow hides ; M J Joomabhoy ; 7 chests opium, P and O S N Co ; 102 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 4 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay Groom and Co ; 42 cwts chutney D P Batha and Co ; 120 cwts chutney, Framji Nowroji ; 12 cwts bees wax and 450 cwts dry ginger and 55 cases cardemums, S Bhimji ; 19 cases cardemums, J M Rahimtula ; 10 cwts cardemums, G Suchidina and Co ; 22 cwts bees wax, 22 cwts cardemumseed, E Sultanally ; 83 bales cow hides 21 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 55 cases chutney, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 150 cwts gum, R Morarji and Co ; 100 cwts Jetha Dossabhai ; 50 bales cow hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 62 cwts gum M Jafferbhoy ; 32 bales cow hide, Haji N H Essa ; 27 bales hides, 3 bales sheep skins, H O Haji Moosa ; 200 bales hemp, J V Kapadia and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—301 cwts myrabollams, M Jafferbhoy ; 7,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Nyanza s—844 cwts tilseed, 5,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

City of Vienna s—1,120 cwts tilseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—440 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Castalia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—92 bales dry hides fleshing, C R Sahle and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ellaline s—1,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros ; 107 cwts cottonseed, W Bucher ; 1,036 cwts cottonseed, M Nathubhoy and Co.

Buffalo s—2,008 cwts myrabollams, Ezji Oomersey ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—42 cwts chutney, D D Framji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—2,000 cwts bone meal ; 950 cwts bone sinews, E C Nanji ; 116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales cotton, E N Stein.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—50 tons old iron, A K Noorbhoy and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 80 cwts cowhorns ; 420 cwts animalhoofs, E Mohomed ; 205 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—144 cwts skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 975 cwts linseed ; 501 cwts castorseed C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canterbury s—130 bales cotton, 30 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—220 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 52 cwts nasotar, Kangabhoy and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s—220 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR MALTA.

R Rubattino s—37 cwts gram, R Kangabhoy and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 39 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Epsom s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 800 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Marmora s—300 tales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 32 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Capri s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 505 bales twist, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—400 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 120 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Epsom s—181 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy ; 1,230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, D D Currani and Co ; 100 bales cotton, M Oomersey ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 831 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

WORLD'S OLDEST DISTILLERS.

We congratulate the well-known firm of distillers, Messrs. John Haig and Co., Ltd., on their recent appointment by Royal warrant as suppliers to His Majesty King George V. This firm has the distinction of being the oldest firm of distillers in the world, its establishment dating from prior to 1680. The firm have endeavoured to trace the exact date of its formation, but have found it impossible to do so. However the office records contain invoices bearing the date 1679, showing that it has been in existence for at least 232 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—January 31, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major A. deL. Scott, 2 Cheshire, Regt., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

General Meeting of Shareholders of Indian Specie Bank, 3-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attractions, Foolishead and Max Linder.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies' Session 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Nothing is more requisite in business than despatch."—JOSEPH ADDISON.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 27th instant, which left Aden at 4 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Delta" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday next.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of January was 426 of whom 317 were males and 109 females.

EDWARD MEMORIAL FUND.—H. H. Maha Raul Shri Fratapsinhji Gulsbinnji, Maharaja Saheb of the Baroda State, has remitted the sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Edward Memorial Fund, opened for the Bombay Presidency, to the Secretary in Bombay.

CHAMBER CONCERT.—To-morrow, Wednesday, at 6-15 p.m. the second Chamber Concert, arranged by Signor Savini, will be given, and it is believed that the programme arranged will appeal to musical lovers in Bombay.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury empanelled in the case under trial are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Tuesday) at 11-15 a. m. and gentlemen of the Special Jury who are not so empanelled are required to attend at 11-45 a. m.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	The Light Horse ..... Blon
Grand Finale ...	Atelle ..... Bach
Selection	A Country Girl ..... Monckton
Clarionet Solo ...	Concert Arie ..... Bergson
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier ... Straus
Idyll	The Glow Worm ..... Lincke
Gallop	Iris ..... Faust

GONDAL NOTES.

A LOCAL correspondent writes:—The intense cold that followed the damp weather is slowly disappearing. Plague which never rose to more than 3 deaths a day is still lingering.—A sad death happened here on Thursday last Khan Saheb Phirozeshah Maneckjee Damri, Superintendent of Police, lost his eldest daughter Miss Shirinbai. The deceased was only 24 years old and had won the affection and regard of all. She was an accomplished lady, having secured a prize in painting at the last Broach Exhibition.—Their Highnesses the Thakor Saheb and Ranisaheb and daughters returned here last night (Tuesday) after a short stay in Bombay.—Kumari Shri Bakuverba Sahib, has secured the first prize medal in Sculpture at the Allahabad Exhibition. She has passed all the examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

OUR Bhavnagar correspondent wrote on the 2nd instant :—The Gaekwar of Baroda arrived at Dhola this morning, by fast passenger train "en route" to Chital. Thence he will go to Amreli to open an exhibition. It is understood that the Gaekwar will include Bhavnagar in his visit arriving by the 11th instant.—Three deaths caused by the cold weather, have occurred. Vegetables are being destroyed owing to the severe cold and frost. The temperature on Wednesday—was 39 degrees, Salarsa Pir Urus has been held in Bhownagar, lasting for three days, when the gathering was very large, about 15,000 Mahomedans having assembled. There were entertainments and about 25 bands were in attendance principally from Surat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th February.

49. Parades—Saturday 11th instant—Nos 1 and 2 Companies, Fire Discipline and 6 inch B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. Cyclists proceed straight to the Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

The D R F Gun Layers examination at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5 p.m.

50. Parade—Tuesday 7th instant—E E Company will parade at 6-30 p.m., at Apollo Bunder, and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

51. Proficiency Class—Thursday 9th instant.—The Proficiency Class will be held at B V A Club at 7 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

52. Practice.—Sunday 12th instant.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will carry out Instructional Practice from the 6 inch B.L.C. at Mahaluxmi.

O. C. Companies will arrange to completely man the 6 inch B.L.C. group.

Each Company will fire 12 rounds.

No. 1 Company will fire the first series.

Parade at Battery at 9-45 a.m.

Battery to be reported ready for action at 10-45 a.m

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th February.

117. Musketry.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing Parts I & II any Company, on Wednesday 8th, Friday 10th and Saturday 11th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

118. Parade.—Parades will be held at Head-Quarters for Reservists on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Poona Annual Boxing Tournament will take place on the General Parade Ground, Poona, on and from Monday, 13th March 1911.

Open to all Officers, N C Officers and men of the Regular Army, Royal Navy, Marines, Naval Reserve and Volunteer Corps in India.

Entries.—Limited to 4 for each weight per unit.

Entries to be made to the Superintendent of Gymnasia, Poona, not later than the following dates, after which dates none can be accepted under any circumstances.

1st Entries Free 23rd February.
2nd Entries Rs. 3 8th March.
Boy's Competition Free 8th March.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

1st Day.

Wednesday, 8th February.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 7 p.m. on Saturday the 4th instant.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles. Coat of Arms, Master Delaval, Beau Vive, Britannia (late Ariette filly) Young Melton, Oakton and Lancasterite.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Huka, Greville, Hoppner, Metal Girl, Yvette, Gallileo, Wine Merchant, Lanceolar, Pincher (late Chain Lightning) The Loaf and Miracle.

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Valens, Peculiar, Tajilmulook, Guinea Gold, Racer, Precious, Hamdoon, Artist, Young Salanic, Famous, Urgent and Fruit Salt.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Regiment, Abdul Malik, Tofic Pasha, Mezahim, Aurum, Sharar, Toronto, Compact, Yacoot, Occident, Ashroff and Fahad Beg.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs, Majesty, Rajput, Gafal, Creditor, Happy Land, Toronto, Sheriff, Mountain King and Abdul Malik,

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1-2 mile. Nimble, General Botha, Dushant, Annis Pasha, Thabit, Temon, Shihab, Yussuff Pasha, Ortolo, Senseless, Mat-hat-Baig, Sir Albert, Pendil and Croesus.

Owners or Trainers must declare weights to be carried in terms races for any horses left in after time fixed for declaration of forfeit not later than two days before the races.

BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The Racquets Tournament held in Bombay annually, under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, is likely to be a successful one ; it is expected that play will reach a high standard and that, taking into consideration the fact that the amateur players are of a higher class than for several years, the games will be evenly-contested. Amongst the entrants for the markers' events are Padamji of Poona, who was runner-up last year and Jehangir of Jodhpur, whom Padamji was only just able to beat. Hormasji and Maneckji represent the local markers, while the abilities of Ramdayal of Agra and Mohan of Dinapore are unknown in Bombay. Admission to the markers' events will be five rupees for all events, one rupee for the preliminary events, and two rupees for the finals. Ladies will be admitted free, and tickets may be obtained from the Racquets Court or the Gymkhana.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

In addition to the classes already advertised there will be a Variety Class. Intending exhibitors are asked to send in their entries on or before Friday next, the 10th instant, to the Secretary, Mr. W. Lee, "Times of India" Office.

SKATING CARNIVAL.

The fancy dress carnival to-night at the Bombay Skating Rink will, no doubt, attract a large number of spectators as well as competitors. The procession of competitors for judging prize-winners will commence at 10-30 and the prizes will be presented at 11-30. These are valuable and include a championship cup and trophy.

Y. M. C. A. TENNIS "CONDER" TOURNAMENT.

(Doubles.)

Entries for the above Tournament close on Wednesday, February 8th at 7 p.m. when the drawing will take place in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The following entries have already been received :—H. E. Bryning and R. E. Fischer ; A. T. Torpy and J. Nicholson ; F. Sinclair and E. A. Willmott ; S. Ujiye and N. Shiraishi ; A. A. Browne and Peake ; C. V. Dickins and J. Arratoon ; P. Malone and D. Newlands ; R. Oliver and Luxa ; A. Nash and N. George ; J. H. Chinmulgund and A. H. Fazi ; J. H. Taleyerkhan and F. O. Bottlewalla.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

Divisional Championship Scores.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 6.

This morning the central meeting of the Divisional Rifle Association began here. Owing to movements of one or two divisions the entries this year show a slight falling off in numbers though the local regiments are very well represented. In the afternoon the wind was somewhat tricky, but otherwise the weather conditions were favourable. To-day's matches will not be completed for a couple of days, so it was not possible to form an estimate of the shooting and the results of the local meetings were declared to-day which show some good scores.

The following are the scores for the Divisional Championship aggregate :—

Class A.—C S M Clarke, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 139, (silver medal, Rs. 100) ; Lieutenant Adaza, 80th Infantry, 124, (bronze medal, Rs. 60) ; Sergt Henson, Leicesters, 123, Rs. 40 ; Lieutenant F Bell, Royal North Lancashire, 121, Rs. 20 ; Pte. Merryfield, Royal North Lancashire, 119, Rs. 20 ; Pte. Fisher, Leicesters, 119, Rs. 20; Lieutenant Lake, 127th Baluchis, 119, Rs. 20.

Class B.—Havr Mahomed Moor Khan, 102nd Grenadiers, 143, Rs. 75 and gold medal ; Govindarajulu, 80th C I, 142, Rs. 50 and bronze medal ; Subadar Mohamed Azizudin, 80th Karnatic Infantry, 135, Rs. 25.

CALCUTTA DOG SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

The Fifth Championship Dog Show under the auspices of the Calcutta Kennel Club, which opened yesterday, was not only a success, but far surpassed any of those previously held both as regards the number of dogs actually shown and the class of the animals. The entries this year were exceptionally good, numbering no less than 1,000, and all classes were very well represented, notably that for fox-terriers. Among the large breeds were two very fine Borzois, a magnificent St. Bernard dog belonging to the Maharaja Kumar of Rampur and Rex Redgrave belonging to the Maharani of Tikari.

SOUTH INDIAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 6.

In the South Indian Infantry Hockey Tournament this afternoon the 61st Pioneers beat the Sappers and Miners by 3 goals to 2. The final takes place on Wednesday between the 61st Pioneers and the 81st Pioneers. The latter team beat the 20th Deccan Horse on Saturday.

Sir Henry MacMahon has left a handsome silver cup to be raced for by the "Tomtits" of Karachi. The race will take place shortly, possibly on Saturday next.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY CROP.

First Outturn Report.

[On an average of the five years ending 1908-1909, the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 1·70 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India.]

The total area sown with gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of December 1910, is 387,600 acres or 21 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 7 and 16 per cent., respectively. The decrease, as compared with the previous year is most marked in the districts of Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madura, and is attributed to want of timely rains and to preference on the part of ryots for other crops.

The probable yield of the total area shown above is given below :—

	Acreage.	Acs.
(1)	Area for 1910-1911	387,600
(2)	Area for 1909-1910	492,100
(3)	Average for five years	415,400
(4)	Average for ten years	459,900
(5)	Item (1) is less than item (2) by 21 per cent.	
(6)	Item (1) is less than item (3) by 7 per cent.	
(7)	Item (1) is less than item (4) by 16 per cent.	
		Tons.
(8)	Estimated yield of 1910-1911	32,498
(9)	Yield of 1909-1910	41,647
(10)	Average yield of five years	33,342
(11)	Average yield of ten years	37,964
(12)	Item (8) is less than item (9) by 22 per cent.	
(13)	Item (8) is less than item (10) by 3 per cent.	
(14)	Item (8) is less than item (11) by 14 per cent.	

The condition of the crop is generally fair, but the crop is reported to have been damaged by heavy rains in parts. Information regarding the harvesting of the crop has not been received from some taluks. In the remaining taluks harvests lasted from September to December, and these months are reported to be normal.

The total area under gingelly reported from villages other than ryotwari is about 39,500 acres or 3 per cent. more than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1909. The yield of the area is estimated to be 3,364 tons.

MADRAS SUGARCANE.

[On an average of the five years ending 1908-1909, the area under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency has represented 3·1 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

The total area planted with sugarcane in ryotwari villages up to the end of December 1910, is 44,800 acres, or 7 per cent. more than the area planted in the corresponding period of 1909. It is also more than the average of five years by 100 acres, though it is less than the average of ten years by 1,900 acres. The increase, as compared with 1909, is marked in the districts of Bellary and South Arcot, and is due to favourable season.

The standing crop is reported to be either fair or good, and is estimated to yield 82 per cent. of the normal. Information regarding the harvesting of the crop has not been received from most taluks. In the few remaining taluks, harvests were made in December, which is reported to be the normal period. The probable outturn of manufactured jaggery will be about 82,650 tons.

The total area under sugarcane reported from villages other than ryotwari is 2,450 acres or about 22 per cent. more than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1909. The probable outturn of manufactured jaggery will be 4,500 tons.

MADRAS RICE.

[On an average of the five years ending 1908-1909, the area under rice in the Madras Presidency has represented 11·8 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

The total area under rice in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1910, is 5,753,000 acres or 2 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. It is, however, more than the average of five and ten years by 7 and 6 per cent., respectively. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, is the net result of a large increase in the districts of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur due to copious rains, side by side with a decrease in the districts of North Arcot, Tanjore and South Canara which is due to want of timely rains and incomplete reports from certain taluks. The condition of the crop is generally good, but the crop in some taluks is reported to have suffered from heavy rains. The expected outturn is 81 per cent. of the normal. The harvest of the crop was completed in almost all taluks and lasted from September to November, which is reported to be the normal duration of harvest.

The total area under rice reported from villages other than ryotwari is about 366,200 acres, or about 14 per cent. less than that reported for the corresponding period of 1909, and the decrease is due to incomplete reports from certain taluks.

MADRAS INDIGO.

[On an average of the five years ending 1908-1909, the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 31·7 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.]

The total area under indigo in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1910, is 46,500 acres or 25 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 48 and 63 per cent. respectively. The decrease, though general, is most marked in the South Arcot district, and is reported to be due to a reduction in the demand for natural indigo on account of the introduction of the synthetic dye and in some districts to preference for the cultivation of groundnut. The condition of the crop is fair to good, and it is expected to yield 78 per cent. of a normal crop. The harvest of this crop generally commenced in October or November, and the period is reported to be normal.

On the basis of the above figures, the following estimates have been calculated showing the probable area under the crop and the possible outturn for the whole of the current year :—

		Acs.
(1)	Estimate for 1910-1911	70,900
(2)	Actuals for 1909-1910	94,800
(3)	Average for five years	128,500
(4)	Average for ten years	186,400
(5)	Item (1) is less than item (2) by 25 per cent.	
(6)	Item (1) is less than item (3) by 45 per cent.	
(7)	Item (1) is less than item (4) by 62 per cent.	
	Outturn.	Tons.
(8)	Estimated yield of 1910-1911	617
(9)	Yield of 1909-1910	709
(10)	Average yield of five years	975
(11)	Average yield of ten years	1,498
(12)	Item (8) is less than item (9) by 13 per cent.	
(13)	Item (8) is less than item (10) by 37 per cent.	
(14)	Item (8) is less than item (11) by 59 per cent.	

Villages other than ryotwari report an area of 1,260 acres sown with indigo, which are expected to yield 11 tons.

MADRAS COTTON.

[On an average of the five years ending 1908-1909, the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 8·1 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

The annexed statement gives details in the prescribed form of the area and outturn of the season's cotton crop in ryotwari villages. The total area sown up to the end of November 1910, is 1,456,000 acres or 11 per cent more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. It also exceeds the averages of five and ten years by 16 and 19 per cent. respectively. The increase is most marked in the districts of Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Madura, and is ascribed to timely and sufficient

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hatumet, 2584 tons, Commander J Peters, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2,669 tons, Commander J S Maria, sailed yesterday for Visagapatam, in ballast.

THE Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2,717 tons, Commander D Marasco, with a general cargo arrived here on Saturday from Hongkong leaving that port on 12th Jan, and brought 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 2,498 tons, Commander J Kilpatrick, arrived here on Sunday with cargo of sugar &c, from Mauritius which port she left on the 20th Jan. She also brought 52 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2,669 tons, Captain J S Maria, arrived here on Sunday with ballast from Basoorah which port she left on 28th Jan.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delta, 5,780 tons, Capt B W Snow, arrived here on Sunday with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers from Shanghai via intermediate ports, leaving Shanghai on the 17th January.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Capt W C Morrison arrived here on Sunday from Bussrah via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers leaving the former port on 29th Jan.

THE steamer Bome, 1,599 tons, Capt J Younger, arrived here on Sunday with a cargo of balk oil from Rangoon leaving that port on 17th Jan.

THE steamer Lamington, 2,280 tons, Capt J MacPhail, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from Bunbury which port she left on 5th Jan.

THE steamer Yacht Sagitta, 324 tons, Capt Duc D'Valency, arrived here yesterday from Karachi via Mandvi, Veraval and Bhownagar, with Baron Charniel and Madame Daringy on board. She left Havre on 24th November and has been cruising since.

THE B I S N Co's Linga, 951 tons, Capt H Cuthush, left here yesterday for Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beats Powell...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 6.

Aldergate.....2463 Harland...W & A Graham & Co
Birmingham.....2612 Carter.....T Morrison & Co
Brasiliana.....2488 Snowdon...Greaves Cotton & Co
Caledonia .....3529 Hayward.....P & O S N Co
Canterbury.....2733 Willis .....T Morrison & Co
Cymbeline.....2940 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Devasha...4785 Powell...Shanghai...1-3...P & O S N Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M Mackenzie & Co
Etopia.....1305 Johnson.....M M & S Co
Hatunet.....2584.....Peters .S.....Andrew Yuel & Co
Imani .....2979 Penberity.....
Iran.....4066 Peabody .....Killick Nixon & Co
Kasara.....505 Elton.....M M & Co
Lhasa .....957 .....
Medearmid.....Karachi...M Mackenzie & Co
Muttra.....2985 Tallent .....M M & Co
Najimi .....3522 Pigot.....B & S N & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andrews.....P & O S N Co
Othello.....3337 Webster...repairing...J Finlay & Co
Rahmani.....1872 Coates .....B & P S N Co
Relgate.....2504 Helmer .....K Nixon & Co
Uhenfels.....3568 Erbo.....W & A Graham & Co
Viruwa.....2176...Emmett.....M M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Zamora.....2328 Ewan .....
Zoroaster .....2376 Wickham.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Dace.	Agents.
B Capri	2718	Morasco	Hongkong	16-2	Rubattino Line
C&E Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	14-2	N Y Kaisha
D & E Buffalo	2583	Clerk	Hull via Karachi	7-2	J Finlay & Co
F Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick	Calcutta	12-2	M M & Co
H Mohammadi	1258	Geddie	B S Ports	N F	B & P S N Co
K Epsom	2970	Craggs	Kobe	10-2	T Morrison & Co
N Redbridge	2443	Vasey	Genoa	9-2	W & A Graham & Co
O Craigvar	2374	Edmonds	Melbourne	8-2	W & A Graham & Co
P Ellaline	2500	Newton	Hull	8-2	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nyanza	2642	McAllister	Marseilles	11-2	J Finlay & Co
2 Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-2	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15-2	Rubattino Lin
4 Barbarigo	2681	Giacopello	Calcutta	7-2	Venice S N Co
7 Praga	2386	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-2	A L S N Co
8 City of Vienna	2979	Gordon	Karachi	8-2	K Nixon & Co
9 Delta	4780	Snow	London	11-2	P & O S N & Co
10 & 11 Hohenfels	3433	Muller	Hamburg via Karachi	11-2	W & A Graham & Co
13 Marmora	5233	Weston	Shanghai	15-2	P & O S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	7-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Mangalore	6-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nager	8-2	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga	951	Cuthush	Karachi	6-2	M M & Co

M W D D

Bezwada	3270	Hamlyn	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	Bome	Younger	Rangoon, Jan 17
6	Lamington	MacPhail	Bunbury, Jan 5
	Sagitta	Valincay	Karachi, Feb 4

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Linga	Cuthush	Karachi, &c
	Hatumet	Peters	Calcutta
	Stanley Hall	Mesia	Vizagapatam

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday :—

Steamer Capri, for China.
" R Rubattino, for Genoa &c.
" Umvoloi, for Liverpool &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
1	Clan Maclver	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Himalaya, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 3rd instant. The same Co's steamer Colaba, left Aden on the 4th instant and the same Co's steamer Golconda, left Aden, on the 4th instant.

The P & O Co's steamer Delhi, left Hongkong at 1-p.m. on Saturday.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 5th instant.

According to the "Indian Rubber Journal," Hilary Term at the Law Courts will probably be marked by a large number of cases arising out of the boom in Rubber Company flotation which was witnessed during the past year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Cocoia and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply The Bombay Gazette Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 7th February, 1911.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY.

THE report on the administration of the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1909-10, from which we published extracts yesterday, is a businesslike compilation, full enough for all practical purposes, but not too full to satisfy recent demands for conciseness. It is recorded that, with the exception of the attempt on the life of Lord Minto and the murder of Mr. Jackson, the public peace was not disturbed by active signs of disaffection—and with this assurance we must be satisfied, for we cannot expect the report to tell us of any other than active signs, though we may take it for granted that the Government and its officers are well informed as to other signs and portents, to reveal which, now, would be calculated to defeat the ends of justice. An eye has been kept on the extremist press, as is well known, and we find it recorded that whilst the respectably conducted vernacular journals have increased in circulation during the year, those of the other description have materially fallen off. A hundred and fifty newspapers of sorts make their appearance in Bombay, and besides these twenty-three periodicals are published—all treating of current political topics. The number is somewhat less than in the previous year, but there are still enough to do both good and harm, and too many to admit of adequate supervision by the Reporter on the Native Press, who, however, succeeded in bringing three offenders to justice during the year. Yet the educational policy proceeds apace and as years go on men will be able to form their own opinions on political subjects without the aid of the Press—which itself will be manned by more capable leaders of thought. The report shows a marked expansion in all branches of educational work. The number of persons under instruction in public and private institutions was 850,293, an increase of over seven per cent. The percentage of all pupils under instruction to the general population now stands at 3·3, the highest figure yet reached. Even the aboriginal tribes show an increased desire for instruction. Yet, with the ability to read comes a certain amount of danger, as we find that although the total number of publications on politics, pure and simple, was only thirty-one, political propaganda and controversy were dispersed throughout most of the books and periodicals dealing with poetry, the drama and fiction.

The material condition of the people is shown to have improved during the year. Everywhere wages were high and the rates for unskilled labour, in particular, tended to increase. Nevertheless, owing to adverse circumstance, several mills were compelled to close, altogether, or for a part of the year, while others continued to run at a loss. On the other hand, ginning factories benefited by the abnormally high prices and many such factories sprang up throughout the presidency. A notable feature of the times, caused, to some extent, by the higher price of labour, was the tendency to substitute power where hand labour had previously been employed. The development of the wire, tinsel, brocade and silk industries in Surat was remarkable and depression in such industries in Benares, formerly the chief competitor, compelled some three thousand skilled artisans to migrate thence to Surat. Sugar manufacture developed whilst mining deteriorated; the exploitation of manganese ore was continued only in the Panch Mahals and in Ratnagiri. As regards trade it is shown that on the removal of those adverse conditions, internal and external, which had affected the maritime trade of the preceding year, there followed a period of unparalleled prosperity. Trade was no longer hampered by the effects of the monetary panic in America or depressed by a bad season and the low demand for luxuries, which marked a year of abstinence from marriage festivities. Instead, prosperous conditions were restored with a good and general rainfall, while the failure of the cotton crop in America and the consequent high prices created an extraordinary demand for raw cotton, the exports of which have been surpassed only in the years 1864 and 1865 during the American Civil War. This circumstance, however, was not without its effect on the mill industry of the Presidency, as the high prices of cotton necessitated a diminished output of yarn. The reduction in the imports of articles of food and drink is noted as a welcome feature of the year's trade, and the growth in the resources of the country is indicated by an outstanding increase in imports of manufactured articles, despite the exceptional rise in the price of cotton and in all articles made from this staple.

The report gives more than usual prominence to the public works in progress, and excellent plates, illustrating the more important of these, are included in the volume. The scheme for the location of the Coast Guard Fleet at Sewree was nearly completed when the year closed and the new General Post Office was occupied and had nearly approached completion. The Consulate buildings at Bandar Abbas were finished and progress had been made in the residence for the ex-King Thebaw at Ratnagiri—these amongst other works. The new General Post Office, by the way, looks better in the plate than it does in reality, but doubtless when the slowly proceeding work has actually been completed, the appearance will be more attractive, though the real test is the convenience of the place to the officials and the public concerned. An illustration is also given of the Art and Archæology section of the new Museum—as it will appear some considerable time hence we fear. Of the slow progress of this building it is recorded, in explanation, that the difficulties encountered proved to be far greater than anticipated. Close examination showed that it would not be safe to found an important building on the material overlying the rock which proved to be from seventeen to thirty-five feet below the ground level and averaging eleven and a half feet below sub-soil water level. The usually porous nature of the soil permitted water in great volumes to flow into the trenches and pits, rendering it necessary to keep four steam pumps at works, the main walls on which the dome is to rest and the flanking towers have been founded solidly on the rock. For the remainder of the building stone piers, about nine and a half feet apart have been founded on the rock and the walls are to rest on arches turned over them. A long list of roads and bridges, besides minor works is included in the list, which forms an excellent record, only equalled by that concerning irrigation works, of which full details are given.

FLAX AND LINEN-WEAVING.

THE linen industry of Ireland is second in importance to agriculture in that country, and is of considerable interest to the world of trade and fashion, though its area is very limited being followed only in Belfast and in the North-east of Ulster. The demand for linen more than keeps pace with the supply, for year by year flax-growing is becoming more burdensome by reason, not of changes of climate, unusual weather conditions, or exhaustion of soil, but for want of labour to carry out the treatment of flax before it is fit for the weaver or manufacturer. Consequently farmers in the north of Ireland are shy of devoting larger areas than they can help to this crop, notwithstanding the high price latterly ruling for yarn. In 1910, every department of the Irish linen factories worked at high pressure, there were no strikes or trouble of any sort, although we read in an article in the *Times* that some politicians did raise a cry of "sweating." The workers sensibly realised that they were lucky in having a certainty of employment in the busy linen factories. The difficulty was rather to find hands, especially high grade weavers, to replenish the stocks that had run dangerously low when short-time had been introduced two years ago. Though linen is still more or less of luxury, no country is willing to do without it, and the demand for the finer sorts is steadily growing. Greater varieties in table linen than our forebears indulged in thirty years ago, lead to the employment of defter weavers and finer machinery; spinners are able to sell the produce of their looms even before the yarn is ready, owing to the scarcity of raw material and the consequent high price of flax in all countries that can grow it. The British Colonies are some of Belfast's best customers, Brazil and Argentina require much Irish linen, Italy and Germany prize it highly, India takes no small quantity. France very little, for the Republic has placed a high tariff on foreign linen, so bent is it on protecting her own flax industry.

Still Ireland exported last year eight and a half millions worth, and according to all estimates will sell more abroad this year. Ulster used to grow the flax, not only for her own factories, but almost all that the linen trade required. It seems hopeless now to expect that industrious province to continue this practice, much less to increase her area under flax to meet the demand of the world for linen. The market price, it might be thought, is tempting enough, for both home and Continental flax rose 30 to 60 per cent. last year. The United Kingdom had, however, to import 69,479 tons of foreign flax at a cost of over three millions sterling. Most of this came from Russia. The only chance of inducing Irish farmers to grow more flax, according to the Government Commission appointed to inquire into this question, is that manufacturers should organise for the purpose of buying the standing flax from the farmers, for it is the difficulty of handling the crop when cut that deters them. Relieved from the responsibility of finding the necessary labour, they would probably grow as much flax as they could sell at a profit. Ulster would become once more, as it was a generation ago, the supplier of flax to the linen trade. As it is, the province has reduced its output to a small percentage of the whole. In the olden days of the industry North of Ireland linen weavers used only the hand-loom. There are not many now left who persist in this slow but lasting method. One conservative firm still refuses to instal modern machinery and yet never wants for orders. It made and delivered a supply of house-hold and table linen on one occasion to a certain ducal establishment. But as each piece had, according to traditional custom, the name of the firm woven into its border the linen was returned with a request for a new supply without the name which jarred on the susceptibilities of the noble customer. The old-fashioned head of the firm declined to depart from his usage cheerfully preparing to cancel the order. Belfast is more compliant and up-to-date now, and has apparently a most promising prospect of monopolising a large share of the linen industry and its profits.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

DR. YAHUDA, the Orientalist, announces in the "Berliner Tageblatt," a discovery of importance to Biblical history. He tells us that Professor Reisner, who has been carrying on excavations on behalf of an American society on the site of the Israelitish capital in Samaria, has unearthed a hundred clay tables, covered with inscriptions, which are believed to form a portion of the archives of King Ahab, a contemporary of the prophet Elijah. These inscriptions, which, merely in their quantity, constitute the most remarkable archæological find that has been made in Palestine, are not cut into the tables, it appears, but are written in old Hebraic characters with the intensely black ink found on the Egyptian papyri of between one and two thousand years before Christ. One of them is a letter to Ahab from the king of Assyria, who, Dr. Yahuda believes, was either Assurbanipal or his son Salmanessar II. Another of the tables contains a detailed inventory of the furniture of the Royal Palace. Further particulars of the find have not yet been published, but, says Dr. Yahuda, the discovery is evidently destined to provide convincing confirmation of certain phases of Old Testament history which some modern critics have been in the habit of treating as altogether mythical.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

THE Governor of Madras and Lady Lawley left Madras, on Monday morning, on a tour in the South Arcot District.

A SALE of opium licenses was held in the Custom House, yesterday, by Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay, when 12 licenses realised Rs. 48,100.

SIR HENRY MACMAHON who has been spending a few days at Karachi, left on Saturday night on his way to join his new appointment in Calcutta.

SIR JOHN HEWETT left on Sunday evening for Delhi where he will remain for a few days in connection with the Coronation Durbar arrangements.

THE Hon Mr. Clarke and Hon. Mr. Robertson of the Commerce and Industry Department will attend the meeting of the Mining and Geological Institute at Jharrah on the 20th instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th January, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 542,987 maunds. and Rs. 14,721 in the earnings.

The annual I.M.S. dinner was held at Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, on Saturday. The function was a very representative one, practically all the Civil Surgeons in the Province attending. The usual toasts were proposed and honoured.

THERE are signs that the work of the St. John Ambulance Association is in future to be pushed energetically in Burma, Various agencies seem to be moving in the matter and Major Blackham R. A. M. C., General Secretary, Indian Branch, is to address a public meeting in Rangoon College to-morrw afternoon.

Colonel Browne, Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, proceeds in April on six months' leave. Mr. Taylor, Chief Engineer, whose name will be remembered in connection with the building of the Nagda-Mutra Railway, probably officiates.

Sir T. R. Wynne is now at Delhi, where a conference of the managers of the East Indian Railway, the North-Western Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway meets to-day in connection with the Coronation Durbar arrangements.

UNDER the direction of the Director General of Archæology, an important and interesting record of every ancient site or other archæological record as to be prepared by Provincial Archæological Officers in the Punjab. The preparation of the list has already been commenced. It will enumerate all monuments, ancient sites or other archæological records and will give full account of their history and legends connected with them. Their architectural and artistic features, their inscriptions, their present condition and measures necessary to secure safety.

SPEAKING at a banquet in Brussels on the 16th January, M. Renkin, Minister for the Colonies, declared that Free Trade must be introduced in the Congo, or a healthy colonisation would be impossible there.

AT a meeting of the Aden Port Trust held on the 15th January, it was resolved that Rs. 30,000 should be provided in the coming year's Budget for a separate pier for the landing and shipping of petroleum.

REFITTED at a cost exceeding £70,000, H. M. battleship "Irresistible" has completed her trial in the North Sea and returned to Chatham to prepare for the Home Fleet.

THE King of Saxony, according to a Berlin message, left the Prussian capital on January 29, for a tour in the Sudan.

ACCORDING to an "Indian Daily News" cable, the "Economist" strongly supports the attitude of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce respecting the proposed tax on jute.

THE London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables that there have been rumours in the city of a new 3½ per cent. Indian loan being projected.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE FEDERAL CITY.

Inspection of Exports.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S VIEWS ON AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, JAN. 23.

The Minister of Home Affairs, as the result of an interview with Mr. C. R. Scrivener, Director of the Commonwealth Survey and Lands Department, over the proposed designs for laying out the Federal capital, expects that the necessary information will be ready for distribution in three or four weeks. Bona-fide competitors will then be supplied with the details which have been compiled in connection with the schemes for water supply, sewerage, and other matters. Included will be a contour map, drawn on a scale of 400 ft. to one inch, showing the levels of the surface at intervals of 5 ft., together with a model drawn to the scale of the city site. These plans and maps will be made available for intending competitors at the following centres—Australia, Home Affairs Department and Public Works Offices of each State; New Zealand, Public Works Department, Wellington; Canada, Public Works Offices, Ottawa; South Africa, Public Work Office, Cape Town; London, the High Commissioner's Office, and at the British Embassies in Paris, Berlin, and Washington. As soon as a design for the city has been accepted, architects all over the world will be invited to submit designs for the principal public buildings. The first competition will be limited entirely to laying out the streets and the location of public buildings, without reference whatever to the buildings themselves. For instance, the planning of the city will include the position of Parliament House, the administrative offices of the Government, and public buildings of various kinds, but will not deal in any way with the design of the structure in each particular case. In reply, to the criticism of the smallness of the amount of the prize money £3,000, divided into three sums of £1,750, £750, and £500, Mr. O'Malley points out that a good deal has already been expended by the Government in preparing the information for the benefit of the competitors. It is expected that the maps and the printed information will place competitors all over the world on practically equal terms. To any experienced city planner the information supplied will, the Minister thinks, give him just as good an idea of the details of the site as if he had a personal knowledge of the area on which the city is to be built. Mr. Burnham who was engaged to plan the new city of San Francisco after its destruction was, Mr. O'Malley has discovered, paid a fee of £10,000. He had, however, to make his design fit in with a portion of the city which was not destroyed, and had to provide for a population of 400,000 people. The designs for the new Federal city contemplate a population of about 20,000. At the same time the planer must draw up his design so that it will permit of indefinite extension without interfering in any with the symmetry of the area. "There is no necessity for the press of New South Wales to go in for neeromantic fancies in regard to this matter," said Mr. O'Melley. "I wish to point out to the Sydney newspapers that the task is very much easier than to prepare a plan for a partially destroyed city, because here you have to deal with virgin territory, over which the heel of the destroyer has not yet travelled. When this competition comes before American city planners they will have all the knowledge they require, and they will have no difficulty in submitting designs. The locations of the engineering works, the water supply and the sewerage farm, have been allotted by our own officers, and the planners will have merely to submit their ideas of the direction of the streets and the positon of the public buildings."

UNIFORM POSTAGE STAMP.

Another token of the unity of Australia, in sentiment as well as in the more practical issues which underlie the national life, will shortly be supplied by the adoption of a uniform postage stamp. Designs for such a stamp are shortly to be invited by the Postmaster-General, and from an intimation which Mr. Thomas made this week it may be concluded that something worthy of the Commonwealth will be evolved. Mr. Thomas proposes to give artistic designers the world over a chance to compete, and prizes of £100 and £50, the first to be awarded to be competitor whose work is accepted and the second for the design adjudged next best, should afford ample inducement for those with artistic conceptions and the ability to execute them. So far as is possible the stamp will bear upon it the impress of nationhood. It is stipulated that the word "Australia" must form part of the design, while any other features characteristic of the land we live in or embodying in symbolic portaiture the spirit of our national ideals will also be welcomed. A board is to be appointed to deal with the designs, and May 13 has been fixed as the date on which the competition will close. The only point in the Postmaster-General's proposals to which exception may be taken concerns the size of the stamp. It is proposed to make this 1 1-8 in. by 7-8 in.—dimensions which many, no doubt, will consider excessive. Large stamps are a nuisance, for, in addition to looking cumbersome, they absorb, when more than one has to be affixed to a letter, so much of the space available, that but little is left for the address. Experience has proved that the ordinary size, 7-8 in. by 3-4 in. with the design upright, is the most serviceable and the extent to which it has been adopted by the nations demonstrates its popularity. A large stamp affords more scope, certainly, to the designer since it admits of a more elaborate pictorial display, but it is open to question whether, in matters like this considerations of utility should not be allowed to take precedence. However, the point is not of serious importance and is unlikely to weigh to any serious extent with the general public, who will be the users. The adoption of a uniform stamp like the adoption of a distinctive silver currency will bring with it no direct advantages other than such as are associated with the idea of Australian unity. By a recent edict of the Postmaster-General the stamps of the various States are now interchangeable; that is to say, they may be used in any State irrespective of the place of issue, provided always that the letters to which they are affixed are not sent to countries outside the Commonwealth. It is rather, therefore, in an indirect sense that Australia will benefit. Canada and India have had stamps of their own for many years now, and United South Africa will soon, no doubt, follow suit. Why then should the Commonwealth lag behind? From an advertising point of view also the idea is an admirable one, while philatelists will welcome the addition to their collections which a Federal issue will imply.

PRODUCE FOR EXPORT.

The value of some approved system of inspection as applied to colonial produce intended for export has evidently impressed itself on the Commonwealth authorities. Several of the States, including South Australia, have already instituted such a system in connection with the butter industry and one has only to examine the reports of the merchants who handle this produce on the home markets and to note the improved prices obtained to realise how much the producer here has gained. Government graded butter, bearing the impress of the Government stamp, has already established a name for itself in the London market, and retailers there have evinced a perfect willingness to pay a few pence extra for an article which experience and the satisfaction of their customers have proved to be sound and reliable. Yet it is a fact that much inferior butter is still exported from the Commonwealth, and that the producer suffers loss through the unevenness of his wares. It is apparent that some other cause than the often imagined one of climate must be sought. Methods of manufacture have, no doubt, something to do with the inequalities which have made Australian butter-play second fiddle to the Danish and Siberian product in the estimation of London buyers. But there is more than this. Standardisation is necessary if a large market like that which exists at home is to be properly exploited. The product must be even in quality and of a uniformly high grade, otherwise the purchaser will pass it by. The merchant who deals in butter, or, for that matter, in any other produce, cannot afford to be a mere sentimentalist. Business is business and a profit has, if possible, to be made; and Australian butter, simply because it is a product of the Empire, will not be granted preference if its quality is proved to be unreliable or inferior. All these facts seem to have been taken into account by the Minister of Customs, and it is hoped during the coming year to put some of the lessons learned into practical effect. Amended regulations have been framed governing the export trade in butter, and by the enforcement of these it is anticipated that a vast improvement will be effected in the average quality of Australian butter placed on the home markets. The regulations will apply to the whole of the Commonwealth and will supersede the various State regulations, which, however satisfactory, have necessarily only had a local application and effect. The buyer at home, unacquainted with Australian conditions and ignorant of State distinctions in the matter of butter-grading has been prone to condemn the colonial produce as a whole on account of inequalities for which perhaps, only one or two States were responsible. By the adoption of uniform regulations for the whole of the Commonwealth and their systematic enforcement this unfair prejudice will no doubt now be overcome.

DR. MAWSON'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

No arrangement has been made by the Commonwealth Government in regard to subsidising Dr. Mawson's Antarctic expedition, Dr. Mawson is to submit a full scheme, and Ministers will then consider what assistance shall be given by the Government. The business of the Science Congress, at Sydney, was brought to a conclusoin with a meeting of the grand council, at which, besides other discussions of importance to the world of science, it was unanimously resolved that the association should make a contribution of £1,000 towards the cost of Dr. Mawson's expedition to Antarctica, which is to set out from Australia, in November of this year. The vote was made subject to the following conditions :—1. That the expedition be under the supreme command of Dr. Mawson, free from control by any authority outside Australia. 2. That Sir Ernest Shackleton's full consent to the first clause in these conditions be obtained; the president to communicate with him by cable for this purpose. 3. That the details of the scientific work and the appointment of the members of the expedition be placed in the hands of a special committee of this association, such to have full powers, subject to the final approval of the leader of the expedition; but this condition shall be open to modification after consultation with the Federal Government. 4. That the sum subscribed be spent on scientific instruments, which shall become the property of the association after the conclusion of the expedition." The President (Professor Masson) said it was necessary that Dr. Mawson should have the final word in connection with the make-up of the party, and in all of these details it was desirable at the outset that they should know where they were. The object was to prevent a misunderstanding arising later as to who was to be the direct head of the expedition. There was a doubt how far Sir Ernest Shackleton had declared himself as prepared to retire from the leadership of the expedition. They desired it to be an Australian expedition under Dr. Mawson's leadership. (Cheers.) It was hoped that the Commonwealth Government would give a large sum of money, and it was possible in that case that the Government might ask for some say invarious matters. It was but right to give the Government that opportunity. Finally, he would like to say that the fourth provisio war inserted at the instance of Dr. Mawson himself. Dr. Mawson explained that the plans as published by Sir Ernest Shackleton in the London press in the first instance emanated from himself (the speaker), Sir Ernest Shackleton had asked him to go as leader, in return for which he had so offered to raise £70,000. That proposition had met with his (Dr. Mawson's) approval and he had consented to go as scientific leader. Sir Ernest Shackleton then gave him the names of a few gentlemen who had promised to support the project. One man alone promised £10,000, and if necessary, £20,000. The expedition from time to time had been enlarged upon by the press in England as Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition. He knew, however, from letters he had received, and more recently from a cable sent to him by Sir Eenest, that he was not going. In effect, Sir Ernest had said, "I cannot possibly go to the Antarctic, but I am furthering the project for you as much as possible." He kept his name attached to it but now it could be withdrawn, this scientific association having stated that it would take the matter up. A German expedition was raising £70,000 to go to a part of the Antarctic which had been neglected, but which offered nothing but an ice barrier. If he went there it would be dissappointed, and possibly it might change its plans. It was known, too, that the Japanese were on their way to the Antarctic. Their equipment for sealing purposes showed that it was not merely a polar expedition, and the expedition need not therefore be regarded seriously. But the German expedition was to be regarded as a serious one. It was as well in his opinion, to be further assisted by Sir Ernest Shackleton. As a matter of the fact he could be a great help and already he had offered the speaker the use of the Nimrod as an auxiliary in return for an interest on the capital. This is to be an Australasian national expedition. Far from raising any objections the Royal Society and Royal Geographical Society have promised to lend instruments and have even mentioned an amount of money. The motion submitted by the president was then agreed to unanimously, and a representative committee was appointed to further the objects of the expedition.

A PRINCE ON TOUR.

In an interview two days ago, Prince Leopold of Battenberg was asked what impression has Australia made on your Highness? "A great impression," was the reply. "Everything here is so very go-ahead. Even a casual visitor as I am is struck with the fact that you are progressing more rapidly than in possible in any part of the old country. In your cities new buildings on a huge scale are being rushed up to eight and ten stories. In the country districts one hears of thousands and tens of thousands of acres of land being newly brought under cultivation. Everywhere there seems to be progress and prosperity. The very fact that you are now earnestly striving to build up a navy of your own, and that you are strengthening your land forces by a system of compulsory service, has impressed the world that Australia is quickly emerging from a position of dependence to that of a great factor in Imperial defence and possibly offence. I can tell youthat fact is gradually becoming recognised in Britain." And as to the Australian himself, what do you think of him? "I don't wish what I say to be regarded as fulsome praise," said the Prince, with hesitation. "All I shall say is that I have seen the stuff whereof the Australian soldier who fought in the Transvaal was made—strong, resourceful, and brave. Although I have only been in Australia a month, I have been struck with the tremendous pride that Australians have for their country, and it is a pride that is justified." His Highness is keenly interested in spot, and expressed regret that he was unable to witness any of the test matches. "That," he added with a smile, "is where I join hands with Australians, for all the world knows that you Australians are tremendously keen sportsmen." He had been led to expect that the climate of Australia would be very oppressive at this time of the year. Someone had been giving him a suggestion of dust, drought, and desolation. "But" he remarked "I found the climate beautiful. In the western district of Victoria it was ideal. True, I had been unfortunate last week, but it was because of the rain, not the heat, which had been foretold." I noted that the King and Queen are to visit India next season, said the reporter. "Yes

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ROYAL PROCESSION TO WESTMINSTER.

A Brilliant Function.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Their Majesties went in procession from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament, following the usual route, which was lined by vast throngs of cheering spectators. The Sovereigns' escort consisted of Life Guards and the Yeomen of the Guard.

The scene in the House of Lords was of unusual brilliance. It was worthy of note that the High Commissioners for the Dominions, for the first time in history, were in official positions on the right of the Throne, beside the Ambassadors and the Bishops.

In his speech from the Throne His Majesty said:—"In opening the first Parliament elected in my reign, the grievous loss the Empire has sustained through the death of my beloved father is uppermost in my thoughts. Bowing to the inscrutable decree of Providence I take courage from his example and am sustained in my abiding sorrow by the sympathy of my people in every part of my dominions.

"I have welcomed back the Duke of Connaught on the completion of a mission to South Africa and it has deeply gratified me to learn that he was received with demonstrations of the utmost enthusiasm and loyalty in every part of my South African dominions and by every class of the community.

"My relations with the Powers continue to be friendly. The Japanese Government has intimated its intention to terminate the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1894 and negotiations are proceeding for the conclusion of a new treaty which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory."

Referring to the position in South Persia His Majesty said:—"Some improvement has lately been shown in the condition of the trade routes. My Ministers propose to await further developments before pressing for the adoption of their proposals which in any case have no other object than to see the authority of the Persian Government restored and trade protected.

"I look forward with much interest to the assembling in May of the Imperial Conference at which the chief Ministers of my Self-Governing Dominions and of the Mother Country will unite in counsel regarding matters of importance submitted by my respective Governments.

"It is my intention, when the solemnity of my Coronation has been celebrated, to revisit my Indian dominions and there hold an assemblage, in order to make known in person to my subjects my succession to the Imperial Crown of India.

"Proposals will be submitted without delay settling the relations of the two Houses with the object of securing a more effective working of the Constitution.

"Measures will also be presented for the removal of the pauper disqualification for old age pensions, providing for the insurance of the industrial population against sickness and invalidity and insurance against unemployment in the trades specially liable thereto."

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

Prussian Minister's Speech Explained.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Reuter wires from Berlin that an official explanation is forthcoming of the speech made in Rome by the Prussian Minister on the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday. It is stated that the speech in question referred exclusively to the past and was in nowise connected with the Pope's letter to the Archbishop of Cologne.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVY ESTIMATES.

Huge Expenditure Projected.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The general effect of the Ministerial statements before the Delegations at Budapest is that the total of the Naval Estimates will be increased from two millions to five millions two hundred thousand sterling, at which amount they will remain until 1914, afterwards rising to over six millions, while the normal Army Estimates will be increased by four millions, apart from an extraordinary estimate of four millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand, between now and 1915.

WELL-KNOWN BOXER RETIRES.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

It is stated that the boxer, Tommy Burns, has received an injury to his knee, and is permanently retiring from the ring.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Arabia" left for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day, with the English mails of January 27th.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Movement to Foster Friendly Feelings.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The King received at Buckingham Palace, yesterday, two German divines who are visiting England, in connection with the movement for fostering friendly feelings between England and Germany.

Addressing them His Majesty said:—"My father was called the Peacemaker, and was a Peacemaker. I consider it my duty to follow in his steps and shall support every endeavour in the direction of promoting peace and goodwill between the nations to the best of my power."

Referring to the above movement, the King said he earnestly hoped that the efforts of both sides would promote a cordial understanding and would be productive of good fruit.

MORE ASSAULTS ON WOMEN.

Agitation in the Transvaal.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Reuter wires from Cape Town that assaults by natives on white women are reported from Johannesburg and Penhalonga. In the latter place a white woman shot her assailant dead with a revolver.

The Mayor of Johannesburg, returning from a holiday yesterday evening, was met at the station by a deputation which presented a petition, bearing 967 signatures, asking that a public meeting be called to discuss the outrages. The spokesman attributed the situation to the Umtali reprieve.

THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

President Taft's Campaign.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

President Taft and Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, are starting on an active speaking campaign in favour of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

FISHING VILLAGE WASHED AWAY.

Steamers Sent to the Rescue.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Reuter wires from Helsingfors that a fishing village, established on an ice-flue in the Bjorko Sound, was carried away by gale in the night with the whole of the inhabitants, 253 in number, and their houses and huts. It is reported to have passed a lighthouse at Seitskar. Steamers are hurrying to the rescue from the Russian coast.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

One Hundred Deaths Daily.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 6.

The deaths from plague at Kwang-cheng-tse, in Manchuria, have risen to a hundred daily, and four thousand corpses are still awaiting cremation at Fudziadian. The situation in other towns is equally terrible. Mountains of corpses are heaped on the ice at Hulan, in order that when the ice breaks up the river may carry them off.

FUNERAL OF HERR SINGER.

Imposing Ceremony at Berlin.

BERLIN, FEB. 5.

The funeral of Herr Singer, one of the Socialist leaders in the Reichstag, was a most imposing demonstration. A procession of fifty thousand persons, accompanied by bands playing funeral marches, and carrying banners draped with crape, started from the offices of the newspaper *Vorwaerts* at noon for Friedrichsfelde cemetery in the East of Berlin.

The last contingent did not arrive at the cemetery until nightfall. Wreaths were counted by the hundred.

WHALER CRUISER CAPSIZES.

Four Persons Drowned.

VILLA GARCIA, FEB. 5.

While sailing in a regatta to-day, the whaler-cruiser "Glasgow" capsized. Four were drowned.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George are at Naples.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

A special cablegram to the *Indian Daily News* states that the *Observer* says that the condition of Mr. Lloyd George causes some concern to his friends, though it would be wrong to say that it causes alarm.

The King has been graciously pleased to lend to the Victoria and Albert Museum from Windsor Castle a finely-preserved English embroidered coverlet, dating from about 1700, with a design in the Oriental style.

Miss R. Birnie Philip states that Whistler's unfinished portrait of Lady Meux, left in her will to the National Gallery "if it can be found," was destroyed by the artist. The report that the picture was sold after Mr. Whistler's death, in an unfinished state, is, she says, utterly baseless.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Darjeeling Visit Abandoned.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The proposed visit of the German Crown Prince to Darjeeling will not now take place, His Imperial Highness having contracted a slight chill. It is not yet settled where the period intervening before his departure on the 13th will be spent, but it is possible that a shooting excursion may be arranged in Assam or elsewhere.

The Motor Accident.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The *Englishman* gives the following particulars of the recent break-down of the motor car of the Crown Prince near Lucknow:—A number of villagers gathered round to assist, when suddenly a cow charged the throng knocking down and injuring an old woman, whom the Prince personally attended to. After housing the car the Prince and the chauffeur next took a river boat for a short distance and then proceeded by ekka and drove across the country to the nearest small railway station. From the station His Imperial Highness telegraphed to Lucknow, informing Sir John Hewett of his adventure and after travelling by night, in an ordinary railway carriage he reached Lucknow early the next morning, highly entertained by the novel experience which had given him a chance of testing ordinary methods of travelling in India and of seeing the country. Meanwhile his staff, both by motor and train, had been making a vigorous exciting pursuit in search of the Prince and on receiving the telegraphic news that all was well returned to Lucknow.

THE TIKKA SAHIB'S MARRIAGE.

Brilliant Festivities.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, FEB. 6.

The marriage of the Tikka Sahib of Kapurthala with Bibi Sahiba Brindra Mathri of Jubal, daughter of Kanwar Gambherchand, a near relative of the Rana of Jubal, was celebrated with great magnificence on the 4th instant before a brilliant assemblage in the courtyard of Jalaokhan of Kapurthala city.

The marriage ceremony was first performed according to Hindu rites by white clad Pundits and then according to Sikh Anand rites by two venerable Gurus. At the conclusion the Sikh "fateh" war cry was raised and reechoed by the troops outside, while the band played the Wedding March.

An elephant procession was then formed to conduct the bride and bridegroom to the palace including thirty elephants, and was a magnificent spectacle headed by the State band, followed by the Cavalry Infantry, the Maharaja's body-guards, and band.

In the evening there was a State banquet in the Palace Durbar Hall. The Maharaja of Jalawar, after the loyal toast and health of the bride and bridegroom had been honoured, proposed the health of the host, to which the Maharaja of Kapurthala suitably replied. Referring to the presence of so many brother Princes and distinguished foreign visitors, which result had been rendered possible by the benign and civilised influence of the Great British Empire under whose protection the Princes and people of India enjoy all benefits of good and peaceful government. His Highness made special reference to His Majesty's approaching visit as the most significant testimony to the benevolent interest which His Majesty takes in the people of India. Speaking in French His Highness welcomed the Prince Antoine D'Orleans and Prince and Princess de Broglie and the Countess of Pracomtal for their visit. His Highness hoped that the education his daughter-in-law had received in Europe would bear fruit. Prince De Broglie replied briefly in French, thanking the host for their splendid reception.

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO LUSHAI.

Returns to Assam.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The small Military Police Punitive expedition under Mr. Street, Sub-Divisional Officer, Homalin, which was sent into the Lushai Hills to punish the inhabitants of the Makware village for raiding into British territory and kidnapping the villagers, is now on its way back into Assam after successfully accomplishing its object. The Officer Commanding reports only two casualties, namely one sepoy slightly wounded by an arrow and one follower severely wounded.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGALORE, FEB. 6.

In bidding farewell to the troops in this Garrison and Bellary, Major General Ramsay in a special order, thanked the staff and Regimental Officers, Regular and Volunteers, for their loyal and able assistance during the time he has had the honour to command.

Brigadier General Cookson succeeds and Col. Mckerrell, Cameron Highlanders, takes over the Infantry Brigade.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

By General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Commanding.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, 31st January.

Appointments.—The following appointment is made with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—10th Jats. Major H. E. Lowis, 2nd-in-Command, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to be Commandant vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Pressey permitted to retire. Dated 28th January.

Staff.—General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B., is pleased to make the following officiating appointment on his personal staff:—Subadar-Major Rahim Khan, Bahadur, 107th Pioneers, to be officiating Indian Aide-de-Camp. Dated 4th November.

The Army Commander considers that when a suitable Indian Officer of Infantry is available, that arm should take its turn with the Cavalry in performing this duty; he is therefore pleased in the present instance to be able to select an Infantry Officer.

FIRE NEAR JACKERIA MASJID.

A destructive fire broke out early this morning, in a house, situated at Jackeria Masjid. The fire engines of the different stations in the city are working to put the fire out, but up to the time of our going to press the fire had not been brought under control.

THE COMING CORONATION.

Addresses from India.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The following is the authentic text of a recent Government of India Press Communique upon the subject of the Coronation arrangements:—

"It has been decided, that, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation in London, no presents from individuals in British India will be received for transmission to England. Addresses for presentation to His Majesty will only be received from individuals of high position and from public bodies upon the recommendation of the local Government or Administration, whose consent must, in the first instance, be obtained, and by whom they will be forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to England. Addresses must be confined to congratulatory and complimentary matter, and none will be forwarded, which contain expressions of opinions on political questions, requests for favours, or allusions to topics of a controversial nature."

The King's Likely Tour to Nepal.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The "Englishman" understands that a tiger shoot in Nepal will most probably prove to be one of the main events in the programme of the King-Emperor when he pays his proposed visit to India at the end of this year. If the King proceeds direct to Delhi there must naturally be some hiatus after the ceremonies are concluded there before the King can pay a visit to Calcutta. So, presumably, he will proceed to Nepal immediately the Durbar is over. No settled programme or dates have, however, so far, been arranged, though since definite orders are very shortly expected from Home regarding the main proposals sent for the King's approval from India. The paper concludes:—"We hope that there will be no delay in arranging the Official programme for the preparations for the coming Durbar."

EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE.

Government and Roman Catholic Schools.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

The Bishop of Quilon, in a memorial to His Highness, the Maharajah of Travancore, has complained, first, of several cases in which the managers of Roman Catholic Schools were asked direct by the Education Department to hand over their schools to the department; secondly, that grants have been refused to some Roman Catholic Schools on what he considers to be inadequate grounds; thirdly, that the rule that no school should ordinarily be located within 200 yards of any public burial place or public cremation ground was being worked retrospectively.

The Bishop, in conclusion, prayed that the Education Department should be instructed not to influence the manager of any Roman Catholic School to hand over his school to the Government and that should the existing Roman Catholic schools fulfil the conditions of the code in respect to the strength of staff, building, etc., they should continue to receive recognition and aid. Wherever there was a sufficient Catholic population, such as would justify the opening of a new Catholic School, the Department should not stand in the way of the opening of such a school, and that the rule against the proximity of school buildings to burial grounds should not have a retrospective effect.

In course of an elaborate order, the Government say: "His Highness's Government trust that the Bishop will see that the Education Department is not actuated by any spirit of hostility towards the Roman Catholic Schools. The increased stringency introduced by the Education Code applies to all schools to work up to the level indicated by the Code. Aided effort has undoubtedly done good work in the field of education, and His Highness' Government does not see why it should not continue to do equally good work in future."

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY.

Entertained by the Nizam.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 5.

In view of the impending departure from Hyderabad of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, the British Resident, both H. H. the Nizam and H. E. the Minister entertained him and Lady Bayley to dinner during the last week.

The following is the translation of the speech delivered in Urdu at the dinner by the Nizam the other day:—"When I heard of Sir Charles Bayley's intention of taking six months' leave to go home to England, it was with some effort that I recollected that he had been Resident at my Court for no less than six years. So long a period of time appeared to me so short simply because that everything in Hyderabad had gone on so smoothly and pleasantly without the least hitch anywhere. I attribute this satisfactory state of affairs largely to the cordial relations which Sir Charles has ever maintined with my people and my Government here, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging publicly the valuable service he has thus rendered to my State by his sympathetic interest in all that concerned its welfare. I thank him sincerely for his great kindness and uniform courtesy to my people and myself, which I appreciate very highly."

His Highness then recited a few verses in Urdu composed by himself, and continuing he said it gave him great pleasure to propose the health of his sincere friends and well-wishers, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley.

A series of other farewell functions have been arranged in honour of Sir Charles Bayley before his departure at the end of the month, including an 'At Home' by the citizens of Secunderabad.

THE AGA KHAN IN LUCKNOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LUCKNOW, FEB. 5.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived here to-day and was given an enthusiastic reception by the leaders of the Mahomedan community and thousands of his countrymen. His Highness drove to Kaiser Bagh along a decorated route. Several entertainments have been arranged during his stay. His Highness is the guest of the Raja of Mahmudabad.

The Raja of Jeghangirabad gave a garden party this afternoon in honour of the distinguished visitor.

In connection with the proposed Mohamedan University some donations will be announced to-morrow.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Annual Training Camp.

The Bombay Light Horse, who went into camp at Santa Cruz on January 21, concluded their annual training on Monday morning, when they were inspected by General Swann, Commanding the Bombay Brigade. They have had a very successful camp which has been especially notable for the high attendance of the members of the Corps. There were never less than forty-three in camp, the daily attendance ranging between that figure and fifty-two, and at the inspection parade, sixty-one members, out of a total strength of seventy-one, were present, the remaining ten being either absent on leave from Bombay or sick. This is considered to be the strongest parade the Corps has ever had. In addition to these, there are seven recruits who have just commenced training and will be taken on the strength as soon as the present year is completed at the end of March. A large number of new members has also been recruited during the present year, and, on this account, in regard to the large number of raw remounts in the ranks a great deal of the training was devoted to troop and squadron drill. At the end of the camp, the riding and drill of the whole Corps were remarkably good, and were commanded by General Swann after his inspection. On the whole, the field-firing was much in advance of that done last year and the men were practised daily at sword exercise and dismounted work. Lectures were also delivered during the camp in the Mess Tent, by members of the Corps and others. Lieutenant D. Wilson gave the first lecture on "Details of Drill." Others on the "Care and Treatment of Horses" were delivered by Trooper Crawford and Mr. J. Dawson, while Major Capper, of the General Staff, lectured on "Riding and Squadron Drill."

FIELD WORK.

On two days, during the second week of the camp, advantage was taken of the presence in the near vicinity of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles to join with them in field operations. On Wednesday morning the Corps took part in the defence of an entrenched position which was attacked by the adult companies of the Volunteer Rifles. There was a sharp engagement between the infantry and the mounted reconnoitring parties of the Light Horse. When the exercise concluded, the latter had retired and rejoining the main body, which was represented by two companies of cadets, were still holding the Camp.

The two Corps again joined in manœuvres on Friday morning. A. C. D. and F. companies of the Volunteer Rifles, representing an invading force from the North, were entrenched near Sahar Hill and were attacked by the Light Horse who formed a protecting screen on both flanks and front and had "G." Company of the Rifles in support. When the scouts came into touch with the enemy, "G" Company were advanced to the centre of the firing line and were supported on both flanks by the fire of dismounted men of the Light Horse. The defending force, however, made a counter attack all along the line and the party in attack were compelled to fall back to another position. Firing then ceased without a decisive result on either side.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

At the annual inspection on Monday morning, General Swann was accompanied by Major Capper and Col. Dunlop, A.-D.-C., Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The Inspecting Officer having been received with a general salute, the Corps marched and trotted past. All the officers, Major Sir Henry Procter, Lieut. Stanley Reed and Lieut. D. Wilson (Acting Adjutant), were on parade and also attended throughout the camp. The Corps first did squadron drill under Lieut. Wilson, and then a tactical scheme was worked out under the command of Lieut. Stanley Reed. The idea was that news had been received that a party of the enemy were on the move southwards from Marole. The Light Horse were ordered to locate them and hold them in check until a movable column from Bombay came up to their assistance. The Light Horse went out in three troops, B. and C. on the flanks, and A. in the centre, with a screen of scouts in front. The scouts of "A" troop discovered the enemy, represented by 80 men of the 104th Wellesley Rifles, on the slopes of Sahar Hill and opened fire. On hearing this attack, B. and C. troops galloped in and reinforced the firing line on either flank. Before the "cease fire" was sounded, the enemy had been almost surrounded and were forced to retire.

Addressing the Corps afterwards, General Swann said he had been very pleased with what he had seen, more especially with the large attendance and with the men's drill and 'smart turn-out. He also commented on the successful handling of so many raw horses, and remarked that the drill was steady all through and the tactical scheme was carried out efficiently.

Major Sir Henry Procter also congratulated his men on their good turn-out, and their keenness, and on the great improvement in the horsemanship of the recruits.

He then presented Sergt.-Major Coy with a purse, subscribed by members of the Corps. The Commandant complimented him on his energetic work during and in preparation for the camp, and specially for his efforts in mounting some of the members. A good many members of the Corps had their horses laid up and it was by the good offices of the Sergeant-Major that they had been able to obtain spare mounts.

After the inspection, the annual camp of instruction broke up. The standing camp of the Corps, however, will continue until the end of the cold weather.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Accused's Statements.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, FEB. 6.

To-day, in the Chief Court, before Mr. Justice Robinson and a special jury, Mr. Young, Government Advocate, closed the case for the prosecution in the trial, King-Emperor vs. D. Clark, J. B. Birch and M. C. Gupta. The statements of the accused were recorded by the Judge. Clark said he was at Sinkam when he first heard of an anthrax outbreak. He went straight to the Katha the following day. He found elephants dying and dead from what he believed to be anthrax. The greater part of the elephants were on Tokgyi Island. Some of the dead bodies were burnt and some buried, and the Superintendent had made microscopic examination and the smears were lost by accident.

Birch stated, in reply to the Court, that he first heard of the outbreak from Clark on 22nd June, 1906. He was at Sinkam. He remained there until he returned to the Katha on 30th June. He heard the conversation between Dr. Cameron, the Veterinary Superintendent, and Clark as to the disposal by the latter of the dead bodies. The third accused said he went with Clark to the Katha on 22nd June. He took blood smears with a microscope. Both the microscope and the smears were lost by the boat capsizing while crossing the Katha river.

Mr. DeGlenville then opened the case for the defence and spoke at great length. The evidence will be taken to-morrow.

MADHABPUR ARMS ACT CASE.

Conviction Set Aside.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FARIDPORE, FEB. 6.

Mr. Graham, the Sessions Judge, gave his judgement to-day in the Madhapur Arms Act case, in which Bishnu Charan Rai was convicted under section 19 (F), Arms Act, and sentenced to a fine of rupees five hundred. The Judge reversed the conviction and sentence of the lower court and acquitted the appellant.

During last year the number of Trades Unionists in Germany increased by 200,000, bringing the total up to 2,000,000, which is three times the aggregate of ten years ago.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A Resignation.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the President, occupying the chair.

Finding it impossible to attend the Corporation meetings regularly, the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor addressed a letter to the President, resigning his seat on Board.

The letter was recorded.

PAREL WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Janardon Bunsood and several others addressed the President, stating that the residents of Parel Village formerly used to get a constant supply of water throughout the day, that latterly they had received scanty supply of water, that several complaints on the subject had been made to the Water Engineer without any effect, and that in one case the house owner had been asked to provide a storage tank. They submitted that the house-owners of the village were too poor to meet the expenses of providing tanks and that orders must be issued for maintaining adequate pressure in the mains so as to give a regular supply of water as before, or at least up to 11 a.m. in the morning and from 4 to 8 p.m. in the evening.

The matter was referred to the Commissioner.

NEW FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee and in the circumstances stated in the Commissioner's letter, an additional Budget grant of Rs. 69,930 be made, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, from surplus cash balance for the purposes of an advance to meet the cost of constructing a Fire Brigade Station at the Elphinstone Bridge Road pending subsequent adjustment.

In the letter referred to, the Commissioner stated as follows:

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 6429 of 31st January 1910, recording the Commissioner's letter No. 30208 of the 17th December 1909, submitting, for the information of the Corporation, revised plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 69,930 for the new Fire Brigade Station at Elphinstone Bridge Road, I have the honour to state that the necessary provision for this work having been made in the current year's Budget out of advances to be adjusted against loan savings or a new loan, tenders were invited for it. In the meantime as Government took objection to the raising of a loan for the purpose and suggested that the work should be paid for out of revenue and as the revenue balances did not permit of the cost being met from that source, the tenders received were rejected and the prosecution of the work was deferred. As our revenue balances have since improved and are ample, I see no reason why the work should further be deferred. I have the honour accordingly to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 69,930 as an advance from surplus cash balance for the purpose. This will, of course, not prejudice the cost being finally met from loans, in accordance with the representation which we have made to Government.

Mr. Wadia remarked that the work was a useful one and the Corporation must accept the resolution. There were complaints about the fire engines going to the scene of fires very late and the more stations were constructed the better.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla observed that he knew of recent decisions in England where the courts of law held that it was illegal to spend money from surplus balances for works which were provided out of loans. The loan for the work in question had not been raised and he did not think they had a right to meet the cost from surplus cash balance.

On being put their to the vote the proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee proposed that as recommended by his Committee sanction be given to the carrying out of the works proposed in connection with the construction of the New Municipal Workshops at Foras Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,38,248 and that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,38,248 be made, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, from surplus cash balance, for the purpose of an advance to meet the cost of the works pending inclusion of the total cost of the workshops in a future loan.

Mr. S. S. Mistry remarked that such cost should be met out of loans and they must not be a burden on their balance.

The Commissioner explained that as Mr. Jaffer bhoy Rahimtulla had pointed out that it was illegal to meet the cost of works which were provided for in loans, they must as far as possible refrain from making any such expenditure from the cash balance.

The resolution was carried.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation sanctioned the payment of Rs. 13,596 to Mr. Joseph Hall, their late Executive Engineer as a gratuity.

In a letter to the Corporation (which has already been published in these columns) the Municipal Commissioner urged that they should not miss the opportunity of securing the services of Mr. Treves Smith as water engineer.

In the circumstances mentioned in the letter Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved that "In the event of the provision for the creation of the Water Engineer's appointment becoming law, the Corporation should appoint Mr. Trivess Smith to the post on a salary of Rs 1,200, rising to Rs 1,800 by annual increments of Rs. 150."

The proposition was agreed to.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERERS.

With reference to their Resolution of 10th October, 1910, the Municipal Commissioner forwarded for the information of the Corporation joint opinion of Counsel, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, in regard to the liability of the Corporation in the matter of the establishment of a Training College for Primary School Masters.

Counsels' opinion is as follows: Assuming that the Corporation are satisfied that the provision of a Training College for teachers is necessary for the purpose of providing primary education in Bombay we are of opinion that the Corporation are bound under Section 61 (q) to make provision for such a college.

Mr. Jehangir. B. Petit proposed that the Commissioner's letter forwarding counsels' opinion be recorded.

Mr. Cowasji Readymoney, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Mandlik were of opinion that such a college was necessary.

Mr. Petit replying on the debate remarked that it was desirable to have a training college for primary schoolmasters, but he would not agree that it was necessary that the Corporation should train such teachers themselves.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation adjourned to the 16th instant.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The next weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held on Friday afternoon at 4-10 p.m. instead of on Wednesday (to-morrow).

RANGOON GHARRYOWNERS.

Deputation to the Lieut.-Governor.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, FEB. 6.

A deputation of gharryowners waited on His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to-day to present a memorial objecting to the operations for the suppression of glanders. In his reply His Honour sympathised with the owners in their misfortune. Dealing in detail with the number of points raised His Honour said that he must tell them plainly that he would take no steps and the operations would be persisted in and any opposition or rioting would be of no avail. It was in the interest of the owners that the disease should be stamped out without unnecessary delay.

We regret to learn that Herr Phillip Freudenberg, German Counsel, died in Colombo on the 2nd inst., after a brief illness.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 20.

THE problem of the possibility of the British Isles being invaded is again being discussed in moral and military circles. On two memorable occasions—in 1904 and in 1907—the Committee of Imperial Defence, on which the responsible experts of the Navy and Army sit, investigated the matter, and came to the unanimous conclusion that invasion on a large scale was impossible. Time has passed, and to-day the nation has another pronouncement. It now comes from the principal professional member of the Board of Admiralty, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur K. Wilson, an officer who enjoys, by reason of his tried capacity and brilliant services, the confidence alike of the service and of the nation. Last autumn, when the Secretary of State for War was preparing a preface to General Sir Ian Hamilton's statement on "Compulsory Service," he asked the Admiralty to set forth once more, in view of the changed conditions, its conclusions as to the practicability of these islands being invaded. A memorandum was forthwith sent to the War Office, and on this Mr. Haldane based his statement on the naval aspect of the invasion peril. In the volume as it first appeared, when published by Mr. John Murray in November last, Mr. Haldane summarised the definite conclusions at which the Committee of Imperial Defence, as the joint authority representing both the sea and land services had come, and he indicated the views held to-day by the Sea Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Haldane remarked:—The primary proposition is that command of the sea is the essential foundation of our strategy, not only for Imperial but for home defence. The Navy undertakes to protect British shores from invasion on a great scale. Writing as a layman who has had the duty of endeavouring to weigh the statements on the question made by the only people whose opinions are of real weight on this point, the responsible representatives of the Navy, I add here that I have reason to believe that the Admiralty is to-day in a position to make this undertaking good, and if we do not in our policy stray away from first principles and divert our resources into a wrong direction, I see no reason to doubt that the ability to afford this protection will continue.

Moreover, the undertaking of the Admiralty extends to this, that on existing lines of policy the guarantee will be made good without tying to these coasts ships which are required for command of more distant waters. Our first and fundamental duty in the organisation of our defences is thus to keep the Navy at such a strength as will maintain this strategical position. Although my immediate connection is with the Army, I call this our basic principal. It is the clear outcome of accepted premises, that it should be so, and, looking to our geographical position, it is vital that the Army and the Navy should be organised with this conclusion in clear view.:

THE TWOFOLD LINE OF THE NAVY.

A second edition of this book has just been published, and in it Mr. Haldane explains it a footnote the ground on which he made these confident statements on the invasion problem. The War Secretary reveals the fact that when writing he had before him "the notes supplied by the Board of Admiralty for the use of the War Office in a debate which was to have taken place last November in the House of Lords on a motion by Lord Roberts." These notes are now published, with the permission of the Admiralty, and form an appendix to the volume. They are signed with the familiar initials "A. K. W.," revealing them as coming from the pen of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur K. Wilson. This is probably the first time the First Sea Lord has given permission for his opinions to be published, and, consequently, this statement from him on such a subject as the peril of invasion is invested with peculiar interest and importance.

A DOUBLE LINE.

From these notes, as Mr. Haldane remarks the public will see that "our naval line of defence is now not single, but twofold." In other words, there is no cause for the old fear that "the Fleet may be decoyed away," and the sea thus left free to an invader. Our naval defence now consists of two lines: (1) We have sea-going fleets—the Home Fleet and the Atlantic Fleet—consisting of battleships and cruisers and auxiliaries, and these vessels are normally in British waters but are free for duty elsewhere if required. To-day, for instance, the First and Second divisions of the Home Fleet and the Atlantic Fleet are sailing for Vigo, for the purpose of joint manœuvres with the Mediterranean Fleet, leaving only the older ships of the third and fourth divisions of the Home Fleet in British waters. (2) In addition to these battleships and cruisers we have a system of mobile defence on the coast, which is always present and always active stretching from Dundee, in the far north, to Dover, and round the Channel to Portsmouth and Devonport. This chain of naval defence consists of about 170 torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats—all in full or nucleus commission—and upwards of fifty efficient submarines, with a number of swift cruisers as "mother ships," and many auxiliary vessels necessary to the efficiency of these mosquito craft. This double line of naval defence is one of the most important reforms introduced by Lord Fisher when he was First Sea Lord. With a portion of the officers and men, formerly in widely-distributed ships of little or no fighting value, he formed crews for all these torpedo craft and thus changed the whole conditions of defence of the British Isles against the possibility of invasion.

"THE REALLY SERIOUS DANGER."

Sir Arthur Wilson treats the problem broadly. In the first place he points out:—"The really serious danger that this country has to guard against in war is not invasion but interruption to our trade and destruction of our merchant shipping. The strength of our Fleet is determined by what is necessary to protect our trade, and if it is sufficient for that it will be almost necessarily sufficient to prevent invasion, since the same disposition of the ships to a great extent answers both purposes. The main object aimed at by our Fleet, whether for the defence of commerce or for any other purpose, is to prevent any ship of the enemy from getting to sea far enough to do any mischief before she is brought to action. Any disposition that is even moderately successful in attaining this object will almost certainly be effective in preventing a large fleet of transport than which nothing is more vulnerable or more difficult to hide from reaching our shores." "These are the conclusions of the distinguished naval strategist and fleet commander, who is now the principal expert member of the Board of Admiralty and the adds:—"To realise the difficulty that an enemy would have in bringing such a fleet of transports to our coast and disembarking an army, it is necessary to remember that all the ships operating in home waters, whether they are in the North Sea, the Channel, or elsewhere, are in wireless communication with the Admiralty and with the Commander-in-Chief, so that if a fleet of transports is sighted anywhere by a single cruiser, or even by a merchant ship, if she is fitted with wireless, every ship which happened to be in a position to intercept the transports would at once get the order to concentrate as necessary for the purpose, whether she was at sea or in harbour. It is further necessary to remember that even supposing that by some extraordinary lucky chance the transports were able to reach our coasts without being detected, their presence must be known when they arrive there; and long before half the troops could be landed the transports would be attacked and sunk by submarines which are stationed along the coast for that purpose. Besides the submarines there would be always a large force of destroyers, either in the ports along the coast or within wireless call, as, in addition to those that may be definitely detailed for coast defence, the system of relief, for those acting over sea will ensure a large number being actually in harbour at their respective bases, or within call while going to or returning from their stations. These destroyers, though not specially stationed with that object, will always form, in conjunction with submarines, a very effective second line of defence in the improbable event of such a second line being required.

SMALL CHANCE OF INVASION.

The First Sea Lord then proceeds to deal in more detail with the problem of invasion as it would have to be studied by the officer commanding an invading force. In this connection it is necessary to remember that in 1904, when the Committee of Imperial Defence were considering the question, Lord Roberts, then Commander-in-Chief of the Army, was asked

—to quote Mr. Balfour—"Given that Great Britain was reduced to the position occupied during the Boer War—that is with the whole Regular Army absent—what is the smallest number of men with which, as a forlorn hope, some country would, endeavour to invade our shores?" Lord Robert's reply was 70,000, and Mr. Balfour added that, of course, the larger the force, the less chance of evading the British Fleet, owing to the increase in the number of transports. Mr. Balfour said that in the opinion of experts 70,000 men would require even for a short sea voyage, not less than 210,000 tons of shipping. This statement is essential to a full appreciation of the meaning attaching to the following and concluding pronouncement by Sir Arthur Wilson: "To understand thoroughly the small chance of an invasion from the other side of the North Sea being successful, it is necessary to put oneself in the place of the officer who has to undertake the responsibility of conducting it. His first difficulty will be to consider how he is to get his great fleet of transports to sea without any information of it leaking out through neutral nations or otherwise. Next, he will consider that somewhere within wireless call we have nearly double the number of battleships and cruisers that he can muster, besides a swarm of destroyers. He has probably very vague and unreliable information as to their positions, which are constantly changing. His unwieldy fleet will cover many square miles of waters, and as all the ships will be obliged to carry lights, for mutual safety, they will be visible nearly as far by night as by day. How can he hope to escape discovery? Many of his transports will have speeds of not more than ten to twelve knots; so that there will be no hope of escape by flight if he is met by a superior force. If he is sighted by any of our destroyers at night they will have little difficulty in avoiding the men-of-war, and torpedoing the transports. Is it possible to entice part of our fleet away by any stratagem? Possibly. But even if he succeeds in drawing off half our fleet, the other half, in conjunction with destroyers and submarines, would be quite sufficient to sink the greater part of his transports, even if supported by the strongest fleet he could collect. The fleets would engage each other while the destroyers and submarines torpedoed the transports. Finally, even if he reached the coast in safety he would see that it was quite impossible to guard his transports against the attacks of submarines, while he was landing his troops; and that it was quite certain that a superior force would be brought to attack him before the landing could be completed.

Taking all these facts into consideration, we would probably decide, as the Admiralty have done, that an invasion on even the moderate scale of 70,000 men is practically impossible.

NEW ARMY AEROPLANE.

In beautiful weather on Saturday, an official test was made of the aeroplane which had been invented by Mr. G. De Haviland, who is now filling an appointment on the staff of the War Balloon Factory. The trials were conducted by Mr. F. M. Green, chief engineer, and demonstrated that the aeroplane is a very practical and powerful machine, having, in addition, the advantages of lightness and handiness. The tests were carried out on Laffan's Plain, where Mr. S. F. Cody's huge aeroplane was also out of its shed in preparation for a flight. The difference in size between the two machines as they lay side by side was extraordinary. Mr. De Haviland's looking smaller by comparison. It is only 30ft wide and 5ft. deep, with a rudder on quite a novel principle at the end of a 16ft. frame set behind. The engine of 45 h. p. is also of Mr. De Haviland's own design, and is very compact and light, driving the propeller direct. There is a seat for a passenger behind the operator, which could be, if desired, utilised for a reserve tank for petrol, the present petrol carrying capacity being rather small. Only six gallons were taken up on Saturday, which was sufficient to last for ninety minutes, or sixty miles. After flying to the plain, the aeroplane was sent up to do a series of short flights, the longest being of just over half an hour. The speed was approximately forty miles an hour, the course taken not having been measured. Turning, ascending, and descending tests were carried out and then a passenger was taken up, the tiny machine making apparently no greater effort with its double load, and travelling just as steadily. Two hours were spent in the tests, and the results appeared quite satisfactory. As the aeroplane flew off the plain with Mr. Green as a passenger, Mr. Cody ascended in his aeroplane, and travelled in the same direction. He was at a very much higher altitude, and travelling faster, soon passed above the other machine. The two aeroplanes presented a remarkable sight as they travelled together in the air. In the course of some good flights, Mr. Cody succeeded in making a remarkable glide from a height of about 300ft. Stopping his engines he glided for over 1,500 yards before alighting near his shed. He afterwards took up two passengers, each of whom was over 11st. in weight. The total weight of the aviator, his passengers, petrol (24 gallons), oil, and water was close upon 1,000lb.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CORONATION.

Although it has not as yet been actually decided which route to Westminster the Royal procession will follow, whether by the Admiralty Archway or by the Horse Guards, the military arrangements in connection with the Coronation and other subsequent functions are already under consideration, and a scheme for the disposition of the forces is being prepared. There was a meeting held at the War Office a day or two ago upon the subject, and draft proposals were submitted. It is also understood that until definite returns could be obtained as to the expected number of illustrious visitors coming from overseas the final allocation would not be decided on. It is believed that over 50,000 troops of all arms will be brought to London for the Coronation and other Royal ceremonies. Many of the men will be required for parades in the metropolis for over a week and will be quartered in the public parks. It is intended to draw not merely upon the troops of the London Military district, but the two Aldershot divisions, and other forces will supply troops. Besides the soldiers of the Regular Army, Territorials will be called upon to the duty, to find guards, take position at parades and so forth. The cadets of the public schools, belonging to Officers' Training Corps, and cadets attached to Territorial battalions, will also furnish detachments. The military authorities have determined to make the gathering representative of the forces of the Crown and it is expected contingents will attend from troops quartered in the provinces, in Ireland, and Scotland, and elsewhere. In military circles the hope is freely expressed that the new arch leading from the Mall may be used in preference to the Horse Guards Four troopers can ride abreast under the new Admiralty archway, and only two men can do so if the Royal procession enters Whitehall via the Horse Guards gates. In the latter case, it would mean the drawing out of the length of the procession and loss of time by the dislocation of the squadrons of horse in following the Royal carriages. It can be stated that the cavalcade which will accompany the King and Queen on each occasion will be of considerable length, and the chief duty of the infantry will be to line the streets. It may be recollected that there were 42,000 troops called out in London during the late King's funeral, but next June, there will be at least ten thousand more soldiers employed, and all arms will parade. The military preparations are, of course, under the immediate direction of the London Military District Office, under instruction from the War Office authorities.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S RELATIVE IN FRENCH ARMY.

The Austrian Emperor, who for the first time since his indisposition, left Schonbrunn Palace, on Sunday, for Hofburg, received there at noonva French lieutenant, Raoul de Liginillee, in special audience. The previous history of this audience is interesting. Lieutenant de Liginville is a relation of the Emperor, and appeared as such before the monarch. This Liginville family is of the same origin as the Dukes of Lothringen, and the connection can be traced from the beginning of the eleventh century. The intimacy between the family of Liginville and the Dukes of Lothringen was often, in former times, very close, and by the marriage of Duke Franz Stephan of Lothringen with the Empress Maria Theresia the Liginvilles entered into family relations with the Austrian Imperial House. Lieutenant Raoul de Liginville is attached to a cavalry regiment at Chalons. On the occasion of the death of Crown Prince Rudolf, he sent a sympathetic letter to the Emperor, for which he received his Majesty's thanks through the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at Paris. This interchange of communication occurred again on the death of the Empress Elizabeth, and finally at the jubilee celebration of the Majesty's reign, when the lieutenant conveyed his congratulations. On this occasion, when the Emperor heard through a diplomatic midium of the lieutenant's wish to be received by him, he declared that he should be happy to make his personal acquaintance, hence the audience.

SILVER IN 1910.

MESSRS. MONTAGU AND CO., write from London on December 31:—If we could eliminate two events of an exceptional character, a retrospect of the year 1910 would be coloured drab. We shall discuss the cause of this at length when we have briefly touched upon other details worthy of attention.

The year opened with a good demand for India, where the up-country off-take was about 180 to 200 bars a day, and the stock stood at about 10,000 bars.

On the 1st of January the cash price was 24 1-4d., and throughout the month it merely fluctuated between that figure and 1-4d. below.

The advent of February was accompanied by lower prices, owing to a reduction of the Indian off-take, and the fact that the Soya Bean crop in China had been over-contracted for. The quotation eased off to 23 5-8d. on the 4th, and remained at about that figure throughout the Chinese New Year festivities. At the end of the month the market met with a sudden shock which brought about the lowest price of the year.

INCREASED INDIAN DUTY.

The Indian Government maintained until the actual date of the imposition the official secret of an increase of the import duty on silver from 5 per cent. on the value to fourpence an ounce on the gross ounce weight, an increase of about 11 per cent on the value. The line was drawn so closely, that an arrival of £450,000 in harbour at 6 a.m. on the 25th, the day of the announcement, was declared liable to the new duty.

The price fell instantly from 24d. to 23 7-16d., and by successive stages to 23 3-16d. on the first day of March.

But it very soon became evident that the natives were prepared to pay the cost of the duty, and before three weeks had elapsed the Indian Bazaars were good buyers in this market, and within a month the London quotation regained the figure at which it stood before the imposition of the new duty.

Towards the end of March an idea began to gain ground in India that the monsoon was likely to be good, and that the Indian Government would buy for coinage in the autumn—an expectation which has not met fulfilment—and some active buying set in for the bazaars, where the stock had fallen away to about 3,600 bars, excluding the unfortunate shipment still left in bond.

INDIAN SPECULATIVE OPERATIONS.

About the beginning of April a new development arose, and a speculative group, led by a native Indian Bank, commenced to build up a "bull" position, in the course of which the average weekly price rose from 24·083 for the week ending April 7th, to 24·885 for that ending May 5th.

A week or so later it was obvious that the price had been raised by these artificial means distinctly higher than other market considerations warranted, and from that date onward the speculative group were in the market at intervals as buyers principally of forward silver, the contracts for which, when they fell due, were prolonged usually for a further two months, with the object of sustaining prices.

The average weekly quotation remained between 24·885 and 24·593, from the 5th of May to the 16th of June, and general business was almost at a standstill, whilst the huge stock accumulating in London began to loom large in the public view.

During this period the market remained under the control of the Indian speculative group, whose holdings continued to increase, and throughout the whole of the months of May and June the price for cash silver kept within the narrow limit of 7-16d.—viz.: between 24 1-2 and 24 15-16, and frequently stood for several successive days at the same figure.

CORNER IN DELIVERY.

On 21st June there was the curious experience of 1-16 premium on cash silver. Considering the enormous lock-up at the time in London and elsewhere, the market ought to have recognised this as a petrel and been prepared for the storm which burst a few weeks later. Doubtless the preparations of the speculative group to corner the market were being tested before the effort was duly accomplished in the early days of July.

There happened to fall due about that time a large number of "bear" sales, made chiefly by the Chinese Banks for the purpose of securing themselves against loss on the exchange, for which, when the successive dates arrived, no spot supplies were available, expect a small proportion which had escaped the speculative mesh.

The premium on cash silver rapidly rose to 7-8d. on 11th July, and thence remained for a fortnight round about 3-8d. The effect was to raise the price of cash rather than of forward silver, as this price for cash was purely artificial, for had the group taken substantial advantage of the rise, the premium would have melted away a peculiar circumstance in connection with this successful corner in delivery, is that both the cornerers and the cornered apparently lost money, and the former were, by a long way, the greater sufferers. On the 11th July, the day of the greatest squeeze the cash quotation was forced up to 25-5-8d. but the forward rate never exceeded 25-1-8d. during the corner.

The premium on prompt silver continued until 3rd August by which date the "bear" contracts were covered. The market then commenced to sink into a lifeless condition and the price fell in sympathy about 3-8d. below that at which it stood before the corner.

It remained in the neighbourhood of 24 3-8d. until the beginning of September, the market being dominated by the fear that the Indian group had over-estimated their staying power.

From September until the end of November the active export trade from China created an excellent demand for silver, the imports being too slight to make a set off. The price rose steadily, until on the 20th October the highest quotations of the year were reached, 26 1-4d. for cash and 26 3-8d. for two months.

As money tightened, the premium on two months increased, for the enormous stocks were financed with considerable difficulty; in November as high as 1-4d. premium was quoted on two days.

Up to the close of the year the price was heavy in London, for though the China demand kept good, the speculative group fed it to a large extent in Bombay, and the keenness of the edge was taken off here.

The average prices of the year are 24·667 for cash and 24·702 for two months.

DESTINATION OF SILVER.

The following countries were the principal consignees of silver from London during the year:—

India	... ...	£7,300,000
China	... ...	1,400,000
Germany	... ...	1,200,000
Russia	... ...	1,000,000
France	... ...	500,000

The United States of America have been almost entirely out of the market as a buyer.

The following amounts were purchased for coinage in the British possessions:—

Royal Mint, London	...	£880,000
Indian Mint	...	None.
Australian Mint	...	84,000
Crown Agents for the Colonies		162,000

No doubt British Coinage has been kept back in consequence of the demise of King Edward VII.

CAUSE OF DULL MARKET.

It will already have been gathered that the inactitude of the year's business was caused by the operations of the Indian speculative group. The magnitude of their commitments, exceeding any heretofore except under Government auspices is estimated to have at one time considerably exceeded £4,000,000. We say estimated, because the range of their operations was so extended, and so largely on paper, besides in actual silver, that definite figures are rendered impossible. Part of these holdings in actual silver was stored and financed in London and part in Bombay.

We have nothing to do with the ethics of such an interference with the ordinary course of supply and demand, but it is worthy of note that this is the first time that what is practically a Trust has been constituted in this metal.

The primary effect of this action by the speculative group, as with other Trusts, was to strangle individual enterprise and to kill much legitimate business.

In their own interests, smelters in the United States have combined so as to lessen expenses, ensure uniform excellence of their products, and obtain the advantage of handling large amounts at a time. It is to their credit, and, we think, to their advantage, that they have always met the market fairly. They are aware that to obtain the best average value for their silver is far more satisfactory than to hazard their profits by juggling with the market; for in the long run the price of silver finds its own level.

OBJECT OF SPECULATIVE GROUP.

The object of the group was to garner in for themselves the profit expected to accrue from the prosperous outlook in India, which, it was hoped, would necessitate purchases by the Indian Government in 1910 for coinage to keep pace with the expansion of trade.

The moment for entering upon such a colossal performance as cornering silver requires nice calculation. Not only must the augur divine aright the entrails of his Indian victim, but the horoscope must be consulted; the probable movements of China trade, the money market, and the world position of silver, must be taken into account, before control can be relied on to continue effective. If entered upon too soon the burden might prove too onerous; if entered upon too late, the price might rise to such a figure that it might prove too risky to lay in stock.

SUCCESS OF SCHEME JEOPARDIZED.

Looking back we may venture to say that the scheme was seriously jeopardized at one time by the loading-up having been undertaken too soon.

The "deus ex machina" which prevented mishap was the phenomenal demand for the Far East to settle the balance of trade, largely increased by the sale of rubber estates in this market. Export from China being unusually large the speculative group were not only able to sit tight, but also to turn out a portion of their holding without material loss, even after the heavy cost of carrying was reckoned.

MAJOR PART OF STOCK STILL HELD.

What would have happened if China's balance had turned out the other way, if silver had had to be sold on China account, and 10 or 15 per cent. more margin had become necessary, can well be imagined, but the extent of the fall in the price if £4,000,000 had had to be put suddenly on the market can not be so easily gauged. As a matter of fact the bulk of the silver is still held and the ultimate issue is in abeyance.

We have given a "resume" of the movements of prices. We now propose to turn to the causes which governed these movements and also to touch upon the factors at work which, we venture to think, may have a bearing on the future course of the market.

The East, in regard to the price, may fairly be likened to a barometer which the silver column rises of falls according to the pressure exerted by trade, and this, in the Eastern Hemisphere, is governed almost entirely by climatic conditions.

The magnificent Indian harvests of 1910, following on the fair crops of 1909, conduce in a two-fold way to the benefit of silver.

Large sums of silver currency must be provided by the Imperial Authorities; for the bounty of Providence is diffused so widely throughout the land that large amounts of rupees are required for circulation, which, especially whilst conditions continue favourable, do not all return to the State vaults.

INDIAN TREASURY RESERVE RECORDS PROSPERITY.

A table of the silver rupees held in the Treasury, including those in Gold Standard Reserve, affords a bird's-eye view of the effect of India's prosperity on the Government Reserves. We append totals for 1909 and 1910, taken about the middle of each month, in crores of rupees.

1910.	Treasury.	Gold Reserve.	Combined Totals.
January ...	30	7 1/4	37 1/4
February ...	28 3/4	7 1/4	36
March ...	27	7 1/4	34 1/4
April ...	28 1/4	3 3/5	32
May ...	28 1/2	3 3/4	30 1/4
June ...	28 3/4	3 3/4	32 1/2
July ...	33 1/2	3 3/4	37 1/4
August ...	34 1/2	3 3/4	38 1/2
September ...	34 1/2	3 3/4	38 1/4
October ...	33	3 3/4	36 3/4
November ...	31 1/4	3 3/4	35
December ...	29	3 3/4	32 3/4

1909.	Treasury.	Gold Reserve.	Combined Totals.
January ...	27 3/4	16 1/2	44 1/4
February ...	27	15 3/4	42 3/4
March ...	29 1/4	18	47 1/4
April ...	30 1/4	15 3-4	46
May ...	30 1/2	14	44 1/2
June ...	32 1/2	12 1/4	44 3/4
July ...	35	11 1/2	46 1/2
August ...	36 3/4	11 1/2	48 1/4
September ...	37	11 1/2	48 1/2
October ...	36	11 1/2	47 1/2
November ...	35	10	45
December ...	32 1/4	10	42 1/4

The fact revealed by the above figures, that the drain caused by another good year may necessitate purchases by the Indian Government for coinage, may be regarded fairly as a "bull" point.

In the next place the effect of a prosperous year is to render the up-country demand continuous and good.

It is true that the ryot is not debarred by poverty from lavish expenditure on silver jewellery and ware at festive occasions, for he is only too ready to pawn his future and unfortunately finds a willing ally in the village banker. Still, the possession of ready cash or the fact that his debt to the local banker is reduced, is sure to lead to extravagance, and we may take it as certain that a prosperous year in India will always cause the jewellers to lay in stocks for the extended demand which is sure to follow.

INDIAN NATIVES BUYING LUXURIES.

Here we must insert a word of caution. It is stated by the Director of Agriculture that there has been an unquestionable advance "in the standard of comfort and intelligence and enterprise of the agricultural classes."

Wheaten bread is beginning to be the rule; rough Khaddar cloth is giving way before fine muslins and chintzes, and copper and brass utensils are to be found in the houses of ordinary cultivators; whilst in the Central Punjab, wrist watches, clocks and lamps and even gramaphones find a ready sale.

Contrasted with the choice between a Wrist-Watch, an American clock, or a gramaphone, a solid silver bangle may go to the wall, and it may not be a favourable sign for either silver or the peasant cultivator himself, that mere transient luxuries, the tinsel of life as it were should replace the solid silver ornament of native workmanship, which could be made a realisable asset though a depreciated one, when want and sickness overshadow the domestic hearth.

It must not be assumed that no lasting improvements are taking place as well. We have but cited the preceding remarks as a sign of the times; it is also a fact that well-to-do agriculturists are building themselves solid burnt brick houses in place of huts of sun-dried bricks—an investment of real value in times of adversity.

It has been deplored in the Indian press that the present system of education fails to give a "practical" bent to the native mind. It has not induced the owners of hoarded wealth to utilize it freely in trade, nor has it made much headway against those marriage customs which, by their ceremonial extravagance, in feasting and silver presents, lay a burden of debt upon the ryot from the cradle to the grave.

FAMILY SYSTEM AND JEWELLERY.

It is not customary to make express provision for widows, who usually become dependent on the male relatives of the deceased husband. The wife therefore invests as much money as possible in jewellery, which becomes her absolute property, and she is always at liberty to sell it if necessary. Thus during her husband's lifetime she makes provision for the future, and what we should look upon often as extravagance is what the joint family system dictates as wisdom.

We append an extract from the Indian press detailing a movement which though young is pregnant with hope in regard to the hidden stores of currency.

It is worth noting that the Chenab Canal, which traverses the district referred to below, is a triumph, of State irrigation, and has enabled a tract of land to nourish a million people, over which twelve years ago only a few nomads wandered in a desert of parched earth and camel thorn.

"It is impossible to pick up a report after report as they issue from the Punjab without being struck by the good use to which the people of that province are turning the prosperity which recent seasons have brought them. One more instance comes before us in the new report on the co-operative credit movement, which shows signs of enterprise and vigorous life that may well be the envy of some other provinces. For instance:

"In the Chenab Colony they (small rural societies) have bought agricultural machinery, opened shops and traded in wood and cattle. At Panjawar, in Hoshiapur, the local society is taking combined action to protect the village from erosion. At Chuheke, in Jullunder, a bank, which started with a capital of twenty rupees, provides scholarships at a Middle School and forms a standing panchayat for the settlement of local disputes.

"The Registrar reports that bank committees in many places act as standing panchayats and "the restoration to currency of bags of rupees crusted with mould suggests that the banks are beginning to tap the hoarded wealth of India." The general growth of the movement is astonishing. The number of societies rose from 316 to 706 last year and the working capital from Rs. 8,12,939 to Rs. 15,81,357. And the development of a sense of responsibility and an appreciation of sound business principles among members evidently advances pro-rata. These facts demonstrate more clearly than a bookful of speeches could do the vast future which lies before the co-operative movement in teaching the people of India how to work together for the development of the natural resources of their country and in fostering among them the germs of a knowledge of the proper use and value of the privileges of self-government."

ENORMOUS VISIBLE STOCKS.

To form a judgment on the future of silver, the question of output is not nearly so important as the disposal of existing stocks.

These were probably at their heaviest about 17th November. On that date, outside silver bars held for coinage purposes in Government institutions, the following were the visible accumulations, in round figures:—In London, 16,000; on the sea, 8,500; in Bombay, 18,200; and in Shanghai, 19,200, 61,900 bars in all, worth, at the price of the day, no less than 7 3-4 millions sterling, or over one third of the world's output in 1909.

Since that date there has been no great diminution, but the disposition of the bars has been changed, and some portion has been, or is in process of being minted into British dollars, the circulation of which, by the way, is curiously widespread—they pass current in Hongkong, Ceylon, Arabia, the Bahrein Islands, Mauritius and East Africa.

The bulk of this enormous stock of silver had been acquired by the Indian speculative group on the one ground that the Indian Government would figure before the end of 1910 as a buyer for coinage, but the decrease in the total of silver rupees held in the Indian Treasury Reserve does not yet show pressing need for fresh coin. At 6 per annum the interest on carrying silver in India adds about 1 1-2d. per ounce per annum to the initial cost, apart from the question of margin and the expense of creating an abortive corner, and it takes a bold man to view the future of the market without anxiety as to the length of time the price of silver will be overshadowed by inflated stocks and as to the risk of a temporary easement in price making the speculative potato too hot to hold.

Apart from the question of stocks, silver looks a good market; both India, that is the Indian native, and China are likely to be free buyers in the coming year though it would not be safe to count on such substantial purchases for Continental Governments as in 1910.

The critical period of 1911 will be when the Chinese demand falls off in the early spring, and the usual anxiety is felt as to the Indian Monsoon. If this point is passed successfully there will be a fair prospect of the swollen stocks being carried till such time as the Indian Government find it advisable to make purchases for the Indian Mint.

AUDITING TANTRUMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When a member of any public body has opportunity of replying to any unfair or any unintelligent comment on anything he might say, and accurate report of discussion appears outside, it would be unbecoming to transfer controversy to the public press. When, however, these conditions are reversed, and rules of debate admit of no rejoinder or explanation, while reports by their inaccuracy exaggerate the injustice here hinted at, I trust I may not be breaking any canons of propriety in seeking relief in your columns. I find myself charged all over India, through the grace of news reporting agency, with having on a recent occasion objected to the auditing of public accounts and thereby earned the "singular distinction" of differing from "great statesmen". Some of my goodnatured friends are willing to forgive me the sins I never committed, but as this kind of absolution sits uneasy on my conscience, I wish to say that all the offence I committed—as I presume correct reports will show, when published, though, of course, nobody will consult them—was to express my individual preference for audit conducted by English gentlemen in responsible official positions, well qualified for their task, over paid professional audit—which would merely test payments by vouchers. Whether auditing is a performance in which "great statesmanship" is subjected to its severest tests, or any test at all, is another matter. The late Mr. Gladstone, whose many noble moral qualities every heir of English traditions admires, was no doubt a great statesman. Whether his highest reach in statesmanship was displayed in auditing accounts is fairly open to question. I wonder whether Lord Salisbury or even the late Marquis of Hartington agreed with him over the matter of audits. Any way, the "greatest statesmanship" of Mr. Gladstone once succeeded in arraying against him the best patriotism of all Britain; and I submit that a mere difference from him in a matter of auditing accounts, even when painted as a daring to differ, does not expose any honest man to the "singular distinction" of being either uncandidly or not quite intelligently treated in or out of the stage of his daring.—Yours, &c.,

W. C. MADGE.

Calcutta, February 4.

BAI COOVERBAI GIRLS' SCHOOL, KARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE new Girls' School building at Karwar was opened by Her Excellency Lady Clarke on the 15th February.

Mr. Dadabhoy Rattanji Bulsara, Municipal Councillor and member of the District Local Board, Kanara, finding the want of a suitable building for the Girls' School at Karwar, offered to the Municipality in July 1909 Rs. 3,125 for the construction of a building on condition that the school be named after his wife, Bai Cooverbai. The offer was accepted with the concurrence of the Collector and the Commissioner, S. D. The foundation stone of the new school was laid by Lady Muir Mackenzie on the occasion of Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie's visit to Karwar in November 1909. In completing the building Mr. Dadabhoy had to spend more than double the amount originally offered. The building has a large space of open ground all round, which will serve as a recreation ground for the children and is enclosed with a neat railing.

When Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke visited Karwar last month on their return from the Gersappa Falls, Mr. Dadabhoy availed himself of the opportunity to have the building declared open by H. E. Lady Clarke. An artistically designed silver key was procured for the ceremony with an appropriate inscription thereon. The school hall was also supplied with large sized pictures of the King-Emperor and the Empress and photos of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke' all elegantly mounted and framed. A Pandal, decorated with flags, buntings and ever-greens, was put up in front of the building for the reception of Their Excellencies with a triumphal arch at the entrance. Mr. Dadabhoy, with his characteristic generosity and energy, spared no pains or money to make everything ready for the opening ceremony.

Their Excellencies and party arrived at the building at 12 noon and were conducted to the dais in the shamiana. On Their Excellencies taking their seats, Rao Sahab Shivram Subrao, Vice-President of the Karwar Municipality, and of the Kanara District Local Board, made a short speech on behalf of the donor requesting Her Excellency to declare the building open. Her Excellency, in a graceful speech, referred to the generosity of Mr. Dadabhoy in providing a building for the Girls' School in Karwar and then proceeding to the main door of the building and turning the silver key, declared the building open in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and children and the leading gentry of the town. Their Excellencies entering the building inspected it all round and declared that they were pleased with it. Their Excellencies were entertained with the singing of the pupils of the English Girls' School. With the garlanding of Their Excellencies and the singing of the National Anthem the proceedings terminated.

In the evening Their Excellencies granted a private interview to Mr. and Mrs. Dadabhoy on board the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie."

The formal occupation of new building will be on the day of the arrival at Karwar of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibb, the Commissioner, S. D. on the 18th instant, when Mr. and Mrs. Dadabhoy will be "At Home" to the gentry of the town. The school children will be entertained with sweets and presents in order that they might long remember the house-warming day of the Bai Cooverbai Girls' School.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the above gentleman, feeling the want of a dispensary for the people of the Ankola Taluka in this District, has offered a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the construction of one there and that the offer has been thankfully accepted by the Kanara District Local Board. This was the only Taluka in the District which did not possess the benefit of a dispensary, the want of which was keenly felt by its inhabitants. It may be mentioned that, though not native to the soil of Kanara, Mr. Dadabhoy loses no opportunity of doing good to the public, and his name is a familiar one in the District for the many charities and acts of public utility.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Bholwada Murder.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided yesterday, at the fourth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions.

Sudan Alias Subhan Gopal, a bhandari, was placed upon his trial before the following special jury on charges of theft of ornaments worth about Rs.67, and the murder of one Sakubai, on the night of the 2nd December last:—Byramji Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, (foreman); Mangesh Vishvanath Rajadtryaksha; Jaithabhai Walji; W. S Pomfret; Phirozshah Dadabhoy Mody; W. H. Leach; David Sassoon Shellim; H. M. Mehta and Hadi C. Tyebji.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. D. M. Kolah, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Henry Campbell defended the accused. The prosecution case, as outlined by the learned Advocate-General, was that the accused who was also known by the name of Pandu, was residing with one Laxmon at Bholwada, Parel. At the time of the occurrence, he was unemployed and without any means. The deceased Sakoobai was a married woman, aged about 22, and working in a mortar mill. She was separated from her husband and was living on the other side of the road within twenty yards from the accused's house. She was boarding with a woman named Anandibai.

VICTIM WEARING ORNAMENTS.

On the night of the occurrence she was wearing gold and silver ornaments quite unproportionate with her position in life. That evening at about eight o'clock, the accused dressed in a black shirt and black trousers called at 'Anandibai's room and went out with the deceased who was then wearing the ornaments on her person. One Ramchandra Kisson, a toddy shopkeeper, who lived close by, met them at a place marked 'H' on the plan. They were then walking to the west, that is, towards the railways. Ramchandra spoke to the deceased and asked her where she was going. The deceased made no reply. On that occasion Ramchandra had also noticed the ornaments on her person. The next thing that the prosecution could trace in the order of events, was that on the 3rd December, the day following, at about 9 a.m., the body of a woman which was subsequently ascertained to be that of the deceased was found floating in the canal of the Crescent Mills, face downwards. A rope was found tied tightly round her neck. Her body was removed to the Morgue, and the Police Surgeon, who examined it, was of opinion that death was due to strangulation. The position of the rope was such and it was so very tight that the Police Surgeon was of opinion that the act could not have been that of the woman herself but that some other person must have tied it round the neck. When the body was found, it was wearing a 'choli' made by the accused, a 'sari' and a few brass and glass bangles, but no other ornaments could be seen. During the course of the same day Durgabai, the sister of the deceased, went to see her by appointment, but was unable to find her. She went again the next morning and got into conversation with Ramchandra, who told her that he had seen the deceased with the accused on the night of the 2nd. A 'bataki' was beaten about the finding of the body and Durgabai was taken to the Morgue where she identified the body as that of her sister. Ramchandra was then questioned by the police who at once set about to arrest the accused. On the same evening at about 5 p.m., the accused was pointed out by Ramchandra close to the old Government House at Parel.

ACCUSED ARRESTED.

On his arrest, Rs. 20 in currency notes and eleven annas and six pies in cash were found on his person. The accused then made various statements as a result of which the following facts were ascertained:—On the 3rd December, he had pledged two toe silver rings with a Marwari residing in the same locality for one rupee. On the evening of the same day, he had handed some of the ornaments to his mistress, Yamunabai. On the 4th December, he had pledged several gold ornaments with the same Marwari for Rs. 15-15-6. On the same day he had pledged several silver ornaments with one Jaffer Fazul, at Mahim, for Rs. 17-12. The ornaments were produced by all these people and they could be proved as belonging to the deceased at the time of this occurrence.

On the 9th December, the accused having expressed his desire to be placed before a Magistrate, he was taken to Mr. Dastur before whom he made a confession. On the following day he made a similar confession before the Coroner. The confession was to the effect that he called away the woman to see a tamasha and on that plea he took her near these mills where he tied the rope round her neck, and that, after robbing her of her ornaments, he ran away.

Mr. Chalk and Mr. Dastur were then examined and the confessions made before them were put in evidence, Mr. Campbell not having objected to these going in.

In cross-examination by Mr. Campbell, Mr. Dastur said that in the confession the accused had nowhere mentioned that he had intended to kill the woman, nor was there any indication that he left her dead.

Dr. Arthur Powell, examined by the Advocate-General, said that the woman must have at once become unconscious and death must have followed within three minutes. There were no marks of struggle on the body. Death could not have been due to drowning as there were no signs of drowning. All the organs showed signs of strangulation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, the witness said his opinion was not speculative, but was based on facts ascertained subsequent to the woman's death. He attached considerable importance to the rope. Much more force had been used than was necessary.

Further evidence was led and his Lordship, after the arguments of counsel were over, adjourned the case till to-day for his summing up.

POLICE COURTS.

RASH NAVIGATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Shaikh Ismail Mahomed Ismail was charged with navigating his boat in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life. Lieutenant J. Noble, of H. M. S. "Hyacinth," stated that on Saturday he left the "Hyacinth" in a tony. While off the Apollo Bunder, a bunder-boat, of which the accused was the coxswain, came crashing into it and nearly capsized it. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 10.

COCAINE CRUSADE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, sixty-two Hindus and Mahomedans were charged with being in possession of cocaine, varying in quantity from one to twenty grains without a license.

The accused were arrested by Mr. P. Strip, Excise Inspector, in Kumbharwada and its neighbourhood. All the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate imposes fines on them ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20.

THE MOHURRUM RIOTS.

Magisterial Inquiry.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of several cases in which Mahomedans were charged with rioting on the 12th January, (the Mohurrum Day.)

Mahomed Rashid and Allarakhia Isaak were convicted of rioting, and with being members of an unlawful assembly and were sentenced to three and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

His Worship also ordered both the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for a period of one year to keep the peace after their release from jail.

Hussain Ebrahim, Husain Abba and Mussa Memon were next placed before his Worship on a charge of throwing stones at the Police and the Military and with rioting on Mohurrum Day.

Mr. Crage, pleader, defended the accused. The whole of the accused pleaded not guilty. The second accused averred that he was a new arrival in Bombay, while the first and the third accused proved that they had been hack-victoria-drivers for the last twenty and fifteen years respectively.

The Magistrate did not feel himself justified in framing any charge against them as their identity was not fully established, there being a glaring discrepancy in the evidence of two witnesses who asserted they had seen them in the crowd throwing stones.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BASSEIN.

Bail Refused.

In the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Thana, Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., on Saturday, heard further arguments in regard to the application made by Mr. H. L. Patil, pleader, for the release of his client Mr. Hector De Gama, on bail. Mr. S. K. Bhagwat, Public Prosecutor at Thana, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

In arguing his application, Mr. Patil submitted that he had additional grounds to urge in its support. The only witnesses for the peosecution were the father and mother of the deceased tongawalla and beyond their evidence there was no further independent evidence in the case. There were other circumstances in the case which he wished to impress upon the Judge. It was not true that the accused had deliberately fired. If that were the case, the wound would have been straight. There was no motive for murder and it was highly improbable that the accused would deliberately fire at the deceased. On the contrary all the circumstances went to show that it was purely an accident and not a deliberate murder.

Mr. Bhagwat opposed the application for bail. He submitted that the facts were distorted by Mr. Patil. No evidence had yet been led in the case, but when he did so he would prove that it was not accidental but deliberate firing. The accused went to the waiting-room—a distance of about 80 to 90 paces—where he had remained for the night, armed himself with his gun, and fired at the tongawalla. It could not be said that the firing was accidental. There were other witnesses besides the father and mother of the deceased and they would say that the accused went back into the waiting-room, and returned with the gun. There might be some palliative circumstances, but it could not be said the firing was due to a pure accident.

Mr. Patil, in reply, submitted that it was incretible and ridiculous that the accused would shoot a man deliberately because he wanted one rupee more for tonga fare. The accused was placed in a very awkward predicament. It was necessary for his defence that he should go to Bassein and find out the names of witnesses whom he might have seen on the spot and it was not possible for him to do so unless he was released on bail.

The Judge said that the accused could go to Bassein, in police custody, to identify his witnesses.

Mr. Patil said that he would be glad if his Honour passed such an order at least and left it open to him to renew the application for bail at a later stage.

His Honour, in giving his decision, said that after the opposition of the Public Prosecutor to the application for the release of the accused on bail, he did not think that he would be justified in letting him out on bail and he must, therefore, refuse the application. His Honour further remarked that Mr. Patil had asked that his client might be taken to Bassein in police custody and given an opportunity of collecting his evidence on the spot. To this there was no objection and the accused could be taken to Bassein under police custody to enable him to find his witnesses.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Opening of the Head-quarters.

For the last twenty years the Students' Brot

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE MRS OLE BULL.

In Mrs. Ole Bull, who died recently at Cambridge Massachusetts, there has passed away not only a fine representative of American womanhood, but also one who formed a link with the intellectual Republic of New England a generation ago—the world of Lowell and Longfellow Emerson, and "The Autocrat." Ole Bull famous as the great violinist of Scandinavia and the associate of Bjornson and Jonas Lie in the making of Norway, had an extraordinary vogue in America. He was sixty years old when, in 1870, he married his young American wife, then a girl hardly out of her teens. She returned to America after her husband's death, after ten years of ideally happy married life, and thenceforth for more than a quarter of a century her home in the near neighbourhood of Harvard was a delightful centre of culture and hospitality and a meeting-place of thinkers and workers from every quarter of the world.

LAST BABY AND PARSLEY BEDS.

Professor Wilcox, of Cornell University, has mathematically demonstrated to the American Statistical Society that there will be no children under five years of age in the United States in the year 2020, the last baby making its appearance in 2015. Such will be the result of the modern tendency known as race suicide if it goes on unchecked. When the same dread calamity will overtake this country the Professor is not yet in a position to say, but the figures just published in regard to the vital situation in London will the Dundee Advertiser points out, perhaps help him to work out a conclusion. The birth-rate has declined from 35.4 per 1,000 in 1871-80 to 24.2 in 1909. "If the decrease goes on at the same rate," adds our contemporary, "it is evident that at the end of the century we shall have to revert to the old practice of annexing our babies from the parsley beds."

AN AUSTRALIAN TRIBUTE TO MR. HALDANE.

In a leading article the Melbourne "Argus" pays a compliment to Mr. Haldane: Mr Haldane is probably one of the ablest and at the same time one of the most alert and versatile minds at present in the front rank of public life in England. He has not only organised what is perhaps the best citizen army that can be produced without conscription, but he has won over opinion and enthusiasm to be furthering of his effort. He has also delivered elaborate and profound lectures on the Gifford foundation, which present the Hegelian "pathway to reality" to the philosophic mind. Then he has visited Germany, mastered the German Army manœuvres, discussed with the Kaiser the art of war, and compelled even that monarch to acknowledge a mind more omniscient than his own. But now comes his greatest feat of all. He has visited Edinburgh, and lectured to the theological students there on the art of preaching. Now, although Mr. Haldane comes of a Scottish family famous in the history of Scottish religion, yet this attempt to teach budding Presbyterian ministers how to preach is a thing that almost takes one's breach away. "To explain Hegelianism to a Gifford audience, to organise English 'Territorials' into an admirable defence force, to teach the Kaiser how to fight—these," adds the Argus, "are all wondrous things. But to attempt to teach theological students—Presbyterian theological students—how to preach is the very climax of hardihood and versatile audacity. And he did it in the boldest way of all."

MARYS OF HISTORY.

The name of Mary has played an important part in history. In Scotland the first Royal Marie was the daughter of Duke Arnold of Gueldrer, who married James II. and afterwards became Queen Regent. Then we have Marie of Lorraine, who married James V. after refusing Henry VIII. Their daughter was the famous Mary Queen of Scots, the most romantic and fascinating figure in the whole history of the olden Marys. Then there was Mary Tudor. Henrietta Maria became the ill-fated wife of Charles I. Mary of Modena was the second wife of James II. Mary, the daughter of James II. by his first wife by her marriage with William of Orange invested their joint reign with a glory which is even now undiminished. Since then we have had several princesses named Mary—one the daughter of George II, another of George III, while the mother of our late Queen was Mary Louise Victoria. But the most essentially English of all Marys in the history of the country is our present beloved Queen.

ITALIAN ART.

There is now on view in the furniture galleries of the Royal School of Art Needlework, Exhibition road, a clock which for beauty of design might well rank with any of the famous master pieces of olden times. This interesting illustration of Italian art is modelled in solid ivory, carefully selected and richly carved. The clock stands 57 inches high. The pendulum, itself a piece of exquisite mosaic, is enclosed and guarded by golden gates jewelled with tiny pearls, and the pillars supporting the clock are formed of Lapis-Lazuli and enamelled. The dial is also enamelled and surrounded with garnets. Perhaps the most beautiful part of the work is a carved ivory plaque in front of the base, representing "Harvest," while the principal carving surrounding the dial is an exquisitely detailed piece of work representing Nymphs, Cupids, and various allegorical figures. A carved figure of "Time" surmounts the entire structure, itself silent, but as the clock in dulcet tones strikes the hour, this ivory emblem seems eloquent with the unspoken motto, "Ars Longa Vita Brevis."

A BELATED LETTER.

A lady in business in Lorient has recently received a letter which was sent to her from Concarneau postponing an engagement. The receiver of the letter could make nothing of it. Then she looked at the date both on the letter and the envelope. She found it was September 7, 1893. On the back of the envelope was an official note in red ink to the effect that it had been found in making some repairs at the post-office at Concarneau on October 28, 1910. For 17 years the letter had lain in the post-office, and after it was found it had taken nearly three months to reach its destination.

AN HISTORIC TREE.

The famous oak of Beaumarchais which formerly flourished on the Quai d'Orsay, has fallen to the woodman's axe. The spot is historic, for in days past it was the locus of the residence of the author of the Barber of Sevaille. The tree has seen vicissitudes. It was under its spreading branches that Beaumarchais instructed the daughters of Louis XV. In music, and there were heard the harp of Mdme. Victoire and the violin of Mdme. Adelaide. In later times the sweet strains of music gave place to the fumes of a tobacco factory, which was situated on part of Beaumarchais' lands.

EDUCATION FOR CONVICTS.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but we are not sure (observes the "University Correspondent") whether we ought to feel flattered or otherwise by the news that correspondence tuition is being given to convicts. The experiment as conducted in the Borstal institutions is proving a success. Young criminals who before conviction belonged to the ordinary type of bar-loafer are being trained as sailors or high-class artisans, while the study of languages is conducted by phonograph, French and German records being turned on to cultivate the learner's accent. To bring out the full merits of the Home Secretary's scheme we would suggest that Mr. W. W. Jacobs be asked to write a tale showing how the son of poor but honest parents, anxious to give more time to his studies than continuation classes provide, breaks a window and goes to jail with his father's blessing.

THE SOLAN GOOSE.

The flesh of the solan goose is described by an authority as "rank and oily," but the solan goose, being long-lived, takes about four years to come to maturity, and the flesh of the young, baked, is said to be eaten "to a considerable extent in many places and is even reckoned a delicacy." According to Scott, in "The Antiquary," the smell of this bird is so powerful that it is never cooked within doors. When Taylor, the Water Poet, made his famous pilgrimage to Scotland in 1618, the same year as Ben Jonson, he dined at Gosford House on solan goose from the Bass. "It is very good flesh," he says, "but it is eaten in the form that we eat oysters standing at a sideboard; and after it is eaten it must be liquored with two or three good rowses or sherrie or canarie sack." Do the "good rowses" temot any one now? asks "J. C. H." in the "Scotsman."

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING AND CASTLE RISING.

King George has taken over the whole of the preserves of Castle Rising, Lord Farquhar's historic Norfolk residence. One hears that the castle itself may have a new tenant in the near future, and, meanwhile, his Majesty will enjoy on the estate the very best shooting to be had in the eastern counties. Lord Farquhar was one of King Edward's oldest friends, and is a man of many interests and accomplishments. Formerly a wealthy banker, whose business has been incorporated in Lloyds Bank, he received his title in recognition of his valuable services in reforming the late King's household after his accession. Many wasteful usages which had crept in during Queen Victoria's long reign were put aside by Lord Farquhar, who exercised remarkable tact and diplomacy in the readjustment of King Edward's personal finances. His Lordship's position as a leader of Society was greatly strengthened by his marriage to the widow of Sir Edward Scott, who brought him a considerable fortune, together with a magnificent residence in Grosvenor Square, where the Farquhars have entertained for years on a scale of regal splendour. Castle Rising, one of the most historical places in England is nearly eight hundred years old. It has dramatic associations with Edward III., who used to visit his parent, the "she-wolf" Queen Isabella, by a subterranean passage when she was imprisoned there. Among the castle's subsequent owners were the Black Prince and Richard II. Since those days the sea has receded from the neighbourhood of Castle Rising, leaving it two miles inland.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S RECREATIONS.

It is reported that Queen Alexandra is finding distraction from her bereavement in an ardent pursuit of her favourite recreations, photography, water-colour painting, and needlework. Her Majesty is nowadays rarely seen abroad without her camera. For many years past she has snapshotted with avidity, the result being that she now possesses quite a valuable pictorial record of her extensive travels. Among her "victims" are hundreds of European Royalties and celebrities, many of them in delightfully inconsequential poses and attitudes. The collection fills a score of big albums, while numbers of the photographs have been transferred by the Queen herself to porcelain. Queen Alexandra also continues to practice the art of water-colour painting, at which she is an adept. She excels, too, as a needle-woman, and takes a special delight in the intricacies of embroidery. Her Majesty's renewed interest in her former pleasures has naturally given the greatest satisfaction to her friends and the members of her entourage. Her health, in consequence, has taken a decided turn for the better.

A ROYAL DEBUTANTE.

Dressmakers are already busily preparing for the first Courts of the new reign, and West End costumiers are looking forward cheerily to the most brilliant and profitable season of recent years. Chief among a number of interesting debutantes will be Princess Maud of Fife, the younger daughter of the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife. Princess Maud attains her seventeenth birthday in April, and is two years younger than her sister, Princess Alexandra, who will be nineteen in May next. The Princesses Alexandra and Maud have a unique standing among younger members of the Royal Family, inasmuch as they are descended from both Queen Victoria and William IV. Like her sister, Princess Maud is an expert little swordswoman, the Princess Royal having insisted on fencing and athletics generally as an important part of her children's education.

OTHER DISTINGUISHED DEBUTANTES.

Other distinguished "debutantes" of the Coronation year will be Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower, Lady Barbara Wilbraham (second daughter of the late Earl of Lathom). Lady Honor Ward (eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dudley), Lady Diana Manners (third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland), the Hon. Sybil Cadogan (granddaughter of the Earl of Cadogan), and the Hon. Monica Grenfell (eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Desborough). There is a great deal of popular misconception, by the way, regarding the cost of a presentation at Court. Extravagant "debutantes" have occasionally been known to expend as much as £1,000 on their outfit, but a moderate £200 or so is nearer the average. A "debutante" has even been known to make a £10 note cover the whole expense of her Court attire.

HOPE OF JAPAN AT THE CORONATION.

There will be no more interesting Royal Guest at the Coronation than the Crown Prince of Japan, who it is now definitely decided, will represent the Mikado on that historic occasion. The Prince will visit us in greater State than any other Royalty, for he is to be escorted to England by a formidable squadron of warships—the pick of Nippon's Navy. His Imperial Highness bears the sonorous names of Yoshihito Haronomiya. He is the only son of the Mikado, is in his thirty-first year, and is the hundred and sixty-second in the Imperial line, the hope of a dynasty which has ruled Japan for nearly 2,000 years. Prince Yoshihito admirably typifies the newer generation in Japan. He speaks English and French extremely well, and is a close student of the methods and manners of the West. One of his characteristics is a fondness for wrestling, apropos of which it is related that during his school days he suffered the indignity of being beaten in the presence of his father by a powerful schoolmate. People expected the Emperor to be displeased, but, on the contrary, he called the victor to him and heartily congratulated him. "My son," said the Mikado, "will one day need many such men as you."

COULD BE TRUSTED.

The late Lord Young, of the Scottish Bench, was responsible for enlivening many a dull case. One of the best remarks that ever fell from his lips was the reply to a counsel who urged on behalf of a plaintiff of somewhat bibulous appearance: "My client, my lord, is a most respectable man, and holds a very responsible position; he is manager of some waterworks." After a long look, the judge answered: "Yes, he looks like a man who could be trusted with any amount of water."

THANE OF CAWDOR'S GRAVE ILLNESS.

Earl Cawdor has been lying in a grave condition in a Mayfair nursing home, and his recovery was regarded as doubtful until recently when he took a turn for the better. Lord Cawdor will be sixty-three this month, and he has seen public service from many sides. He is best known as First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Unionist Administration, and as a highly successful chairman of the Great Western Railway. He was the political surprise of 1905, when he leaped at a bound from the board-room at Paddington Station to the onerous post of First Lord in succession to the Earl of Selborne. The circumstance of his sudden transference caused some talk at the time, but his wonderful business acumen and immense knowledge of affairs stood him in good stead in his new office, where he made an excellent ruler of the King's Navy. As Viscount Emlyn he represented Carmarthen from 1875 to 1885, and was popular in the House of Commons, where his frank, breezy manner was appreciated on both sides of the Chamber.

A LAWYER KNIGHT.

No one among the recipients of the recent honour has cause to be prouder of his distinction than Mr. Jesse Herbert, on whom a knighthood has been conferred. He is essentially a self-made man. The son of a reading shoemaker, he started work at his father's bench at a very early age and before he was twelve knew what it was to make a "Blucher" boot. But his mind soared higher and he determined that the law was his vocation. He persevered come to London without money influence or friends and at great labour and sacrifice mastered intricacies of the law and was called to the Bar. In his early London days he made the acquittance of Mr (afterwards Sir) Isaac Pitman, who taught him shorthand, so that Mr. Herbert was able to augment his means by reporting speeches occasionally for the London papers. Choosing the Oxford Circuit for the scene of his professional exploits, he settled in Birmingham, where he soon became a familiar figure in the courts, and an ardent Radical politician by way of a diversion from the law. The smallest barrister on circuit he came to be known as "Little Jesse." On one occasion, walking from the court with some of his brethren, a somewhat burly barrister remarked that he could very easily put "Little Jesse" in his coat pocket. "In that case," came the quick retort of the little barrister, "you would have more law in your pocket than you have ever had in your head."

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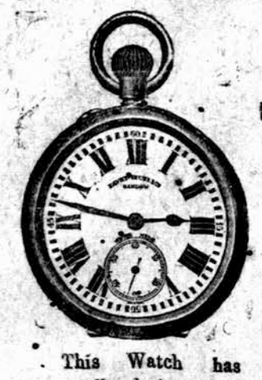

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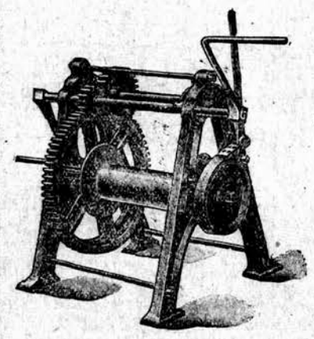

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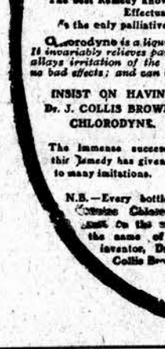

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